

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## The Largest House in the South.



Famous for Its Progressive Methods.

## Gold or Silver--Which Will It Be?

UNCLE SAM and the Bird of Freedom are scanning the political horizon for signs of the times. Mysterious lists of Uncertainty dim the outline of national politics, but commercial conditions are cloudless.

Europe may be much exercised over the probable result of the mooted money question--still the exodus of Costumes, Cloaks and Wraps from Berlin and London; Dress Goods from Paris, and Silks from Lyons continues.

High's is the destination of many of these transatlantic productions, and daily revelations of Novelties at the store counters prove how directly and constantly they arrive.

Nor are these the only attractions. American manufacturers surpass in many lines the products of foreign looms.

Of all successful seasons this will be the greatest in the history of our business. Preparations have been most complete.

You'll be the loser if you allow dull weather or the exciting influence of "election time" to interfere with your daily visits to the store this week.

Hard to foretell what kind of money is going to be adopted as a circulating medium; but there's one thing sure,

Your Dollars Never Had Such Purchasing Power as Now.

SEE THE MAGNIFICENT WINDOW DISPLAY.

## Full Value for Dollars.

## DRESS GOODS.

Truly a royal display. All the worthy novelties of Europe and America, and less to pay in most cases than you ever saw same styles in the cheaper qualities.

Potato Bag Suiting, 46 inches wide, all the new colors; \$1.25 instead of \$1.75 a yard.

Canvas Cloth, 42 inches wide, brown, green, helio, navy and new blue; 98 cents.

Curt Cloth, 50 inches wide, in all the new color combinations, sold elsewhere up to \$2.00, here \$1.25.

44-inch two-toned Damask Suiting; very handsome color effects; 85 quality; only 59c.

**Imported Dress Patterns**

Worth up to \$12.50, at \$7.45; worth up to \$20.00 at \$11.75.

Our Dress Making Parlors are recognized the best equipped Ladies' Tailoring establishment in the south. The prices we charge are no more than ordinary dress makers ask.

See the Magnificent Window Display.

## Full Value for Dollars.

## SILKS.

Heavier the harvest richer the gleaning. Silks from every quarter of the globe, and the prices in every instance are less than you'll meet at other places.

22-inch heavy black Duchess Brocades, chrysanthemum and scroll designs, actual value up to \$2.00; only \$1.19.

5 pieces heavy Brocades, satin ground with dashes of silk for figures; cheap at \$1.25; only 98c.

22-inch Satin Brocades in all the newest evening tints, designs usually seen in \$1.50 Silks; only 59c.

Changeable, Figured and Brocade Silks, all the late color combinations; a quality usually \$1.00; only 60c yard.

22-inch heavy Taffeta Plaids, all the high colors--cerise, heliotrope, green, etc., \$1.50 quality; only 79c.

Big lot Silk Remnants--last ends of silks up to \$1.00 a yard; clearing price Monday 25c.

All the handsome Novelty Silks for reception dresses and calling costumes, \$1.75 and \$2.60 a yard.

See the Magnificent Window Display.

## Full Value for Dollars.

## Black Goods.

If you want a dress, for 25c a yard, or \$2.50 a yard, there's no better place to buy it than here. The price and quality will be right every time.

**All at 75c**

56-inch Heavy Diagonals, 48-inch Whip Cords, 54-inch Storm Serges, 54-inch Broadcloths, 46-inch Long Boucles, 45-inch Ironings, 45-inch Lizard Cloth, 45-inch Damase, 45-inch Canvas Cloth, 48-inch Granite Suitings.

**Worth Up to \$1.25.**

44-inch all wool Storm Serge, worth 65c, at 36c a yard. 48-inch Priestley's Brocaded Novelties, worth up to \$2.00, at only \$1.25 a yard.

Priestley's Rough Boucle Novelties, 45-inch, \$1 a yard.

**Dress Trimmings.**

We sell Dress Trimmings at all times for less than other houses. But this week's offerings in all the latest garnitures will surpass all previous efforts.

See the Magnificent Window Display.

## Full Value for Dollars.

## CARPETS.



Prices prevailing here are a third to a half less than normal market values today. Buying is easier under such conditions. Why delay?

Body Brussels Carpets, elegant patterns and colorings, actual value \$1.35; made, laid and lined this week for \$1.05 a yard.

Brussels Carpets, a beautiful line of patterns, borders to match; the quality usually sold at \$1.00, this week 75c a yard.

32 pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpets, new and attractive patterns--the 75c grade--this week 50c a yard, made, laid and lined.

23 pieces extra super half wool Carpets--55c quality--made, laid and lined at 40c.

50 pieces Japanese and China Mattings, were 35 and 40c, closing price only 25c.

A lot of fine Persian and India Rugs, worth from \$15 to \$18, will go this week at \$9.75.

## Smyrna Rugs.

43.7 feet, worth \$8.00, at . . . . .	\$5.00
36.52-inch, worth \$5.00, at . . . . .	3.25
30.65-inch, worth \$4.00, at . . . . .	2.50
26.62-inch, worth \$3.50, at . . . . .	2.00
18x36-inch, worth \$1.75, at . . . . .	1.00

See the Magnificent Window Display.

## Full Value for Dollars.

## DRAPERYES.



Pleasant picking from such stocks as we show. It's not likely present prices can be duplicated under the new administration.

Nothing Lace Curtains, white and cream, 3½ yards long, 54 inches wide, easily worth \$2.00; this week's price, per pair, \$1.00.

Scotch Net Lace Curtains, renaissance styles, we've never seen such under \$4.50 a pair; we offer this lot at \$2.98.

Irish Point Lace Curtains in ecru, white and ivory tints; actual value up to \$10.00 a pair, this week \$6.75.

This week you pick of our \$1.50 and \$15.00 French Lace Curtains at \$9.75 a pair.

56 pairs Chenille Portieres, heavy fringe, handsome borders, worth \$5.50, at \$3.25 a pair.

Decorated Bowls and Pitchers, worth \$1.50, at per set..... 79c

Toilet Sets.....

25 Decorated English Porcelain Toilet Sets, 12 pcs., new decorations, worth \$5.00, Monday 25c at per set..... \$3.98

Rogers Bros.' 1847.

Knives and Forks, guaranteed the best plated ware made, worth \$4.50, our special price, per dozen..... \$3.50

Alarm Clocks.

300 Nickel Plate Alarm Clocks, same as jewelers sell at \$1, here, each, 69c at . . . . .

Children's Hoops.

A nice Hoop with bells; any size you want, each, at..... 25c

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!

Dolls from every country, Dolls of all kinds, sizes and prices. We surely have near 100,000 in stock now and more are coming. Prices range from ..... 5c to \$24

Sterling Silver Spoons.

Guaranteed 925-1000 fine extra heavy and worth \$1.00, agar next week, each, at . . . . . 50c

Dinner Sets.

25 Decorated English Porcelain, 100-piece Dinner Sets, worth \$9.50, our Monday bargain, per set..... \$5.98

46 Elegant China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, 102 pieces, a large soup tureen included, worth \$20, next week, per set, at . . . . . \$12.98

7 Genuine Haviland Dinner Sets, consisting of 112 pieces; choice of two new and pretty decorations, worth at the very least \$40; here, as long as this lot lasts, at . . . . . \$27.50

Cut Glass.

Tooth-pick Stands, Mustard Pots and Knife Rests, none worth less than 75c, genuine Cut Glass; special here, each, at . . . . . 39c

Silver Tea Sets.

Triple-plate Tea Sets, consisting of tea pot, sugar, cream and spoon holder, guaranteed to give good satisfaction; worth \$12.50, our price, per set..... \$5.98

Ladies' 8-button mosquito Kids at 33c.

Ladies' Pique Gloves at 75c.

Ladies' 4-button Kids at 80c.

Ladies' 5-hook Gloves at 90c.

Men's 2-clasp Dog Skin at \$1.00. All Special Values.

See the Magnificent Window Display.

Orders by Mail receive careful and prompt attention.

Write for what you want.

## Basement.

## Full Value for Dollars.

## NOTIONS.

Let big bargains in little things suggest STILL GREATER VALUES in the heavier lines.

Man wants but little here below;

But woman wants a heap;

Her life is full of little wants,

If they are only cheap.

Oakley's Violet Almond Meal for beautifying the complexion, regular price, our price this week 25c.

Dahlier's French Complexion Soap, Violet, Lilac, New Moon Hay and Priscilla, usually 25c, Monday price 7c.

Ladies' Combination Purse and Card Case, extra seal leather, only 10c.

Ladies' Chatelaine Bags, leather lined, regular 50c sort, this week 25c.

Ladies' Fancy plaid Harness Buckle Belts, 50c in most stores, here 25c.

Best Super Cotton Tape, 12-yard rolls, usually 20c, this week 10c.

15 dozen solid Silver Thimbles; jewelers' price 50c, our price 25c.

Best Solid Steel Scissors, actually worth up to 50c; Monday 19c.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses at 25c.

See the Magnificent Window Display.

## Full Value for Dollars.

## Cloaks.

Complete--this is the only word to properly describe the immense assortment of stylish garments now displayed.

You can't afford to buy your Winter Wrap without giving us a look--not if you value dollars.

Ladies' Coat Capes at . . . . . \$1.00

Ladies' Boucle Capes at . . . . . 2.98

Ladies' Beaver Capes at . . . . . 3.75

Ladies' Kersey Capes at . . . . . 3.75

Ladies' heavy Boucle and Beaver Cloth Capes at \$3.87;

Ladies' Seal plush Capes, bears and fur trimmed, handsome garment, \$7.50 could easily be \$13.75.

Ladies' Karne Jasins at . . . . . \$5.00

Ladies' Boucle Jackets at . . . . . 7.00

Ladies' Beaver Jackets at . . . . . 10.00

Ladies' Box Coats, shield front, rough boucle, worth \$25.00, at . . . . . 15.00

Children's Garments . . . . .

Children's Wool Reefs at . . . . . 85c

Heavy Wool Reefs at . . . . . \$3.00

Misses' Boucle Box Coats at . . . . . 3.50

Misses' Beaver Reefs at . . . . . 4.00



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## HOW THE STATE CARES FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

An Interesting Picture of the Splendid School at Cave Springs, Pre-  
sided Over by Superintendent Connor.

Some ancient philosopher once said that happiness consisted of "the perfect functioning of all the functions." Had that sage lived in this day and time I could have taken him to a spot, the very home of happiness, in its truest and highest sense, where mortals dwell and live a life of happiness deprived of two of the most important bodily functions—hearing and speech.

Before science had extended its shafts of learning in the direction of the afflicted, those unfortunate who were not created with all the five senses were not created and left to clog the wheels of society as helpless idiots unable to care for themselves.

Being deprived of one sense the education of all the others were neglected, so that the blind, the deaf, the dumb, were until taught, of no more value to society than helpless lunatics.

In this age when everything is utilized, however, and man's first object should be to help his fellow man become useful citizens, we educate our afflicted rather than neglect them. By so doing we help ourselves and society to add to it useful and self-sustaining members.

The country is now dotted with institutions doing this grand work and here in our own state we have an institution that is doing a great work for the advancement and happiness of the afflicted and for the benefit of the state.

It is the state school for the deaf and dumb. Nestled down amid the hills of north Georgia in a spot so ideal that it seems as if nature had planned it for the purpose, is this famous school. A horse shoe of stately hills surround the red brick buildings as if standing guard over the treasures they contain, and the buildings themselves seem to nestle up against the hills for protection.

The murmur stream that divides this little paradise from the rest of the struggling, noisy world is the only sound I hear as I sit in the running train behind me and enter this realm of silence.

A flock of turkeys that were eating as if the governor would forget thanksgiving suspended operations long enough to eye me with a look of alarm as I was wondering whether or not little deaf and dumb birds and boys could enjoy mealtime like children who can hear could.

The lane that leads up to the house runs through a grove of magnificent giant oaks that stand guard as silent sentinels over the place.

The main house where the teachers live and the dormitories are a large, rambling, two-story brick structure. It is not elegant or in the latest style of architecture but is well-constructed and open rooms give it a room-like aspect that no builder could possess or build construct.

No sign of life greeted me as I walked through the grounds, but this old southern home, the last of a type too fast becoming extinct, seemed to stand in such an air of mystery that I could not imagine it almost smelt a welcome so sincere that I felt at home as I drew nearer.

**With the Deaf Mutes.**

Nothing on earth could give a place such an atmosphere of happiness except the warmth of happy hearts. I knew the name of the teacher, but I was not sure I had left and thought it all over that I could decide what made the school seem so much better than the rest of the world.

There are so many reasons that combine to make the inmates of the school happy that it is hard to tell just what the main cause is.

Deaf mutes are usually such solemns, sad looking individuals that I could not get over my surprise at seeing all day such a happy, smiling, bright-looking lot of children.

Once inside the home and acquainted with Professor W. O. Connor, the head of the school, his family and his assistants, some of whom are such happiness in this home of the afflicted beggars no longer.

Professor Connor has been at the head of this school for thirty years. His life has been devoted to the grand work, and if all men could achieve the success and at the same time the fame that he has done the goal he has toward would be very little different in the world.

**As to Methods of Teaching.**

This is the first method tried, but if the pupil cannot learn in that manner, anything that will give them knowledge of the English language is used.

In the other department signs are used. They mean that a certain prescribed sign means a certain thing, and in this way are gradually taught to read and write.

When this is accomplished they seem to learn everything that any children can learn. I saw a class of children from ten to fourteen years of age solving problems in the division of fractions that I could not have worked out with a calculating machine.

Another room children told what they were learning in history just as children do in our public schools. In fact, if the children in our schools were half as anxious to learn as those little ones are, there are, it is safe to say, a great deal more progress.

At the age of fifteen Professor Connor commenced the instruction of the deaf. Nature had bestowed upon him the peculiar gift of imparting learning to the deaf, and he determined at that age to make it his life-work.

The war came on, and young Connor left the schoolroom for the battlefield. Teaching the deaf was evidently not the only gift he had, for he was never beaten in the field of battle.

He could do better than teach it was thought. He did all through the war, and at last he almost courted death by refusing to take the oath of allegiance when he was made a prisoner of war.

As an educator of the deaf Professor Connor stands at the very head. He is president of the American Association of Teachers of Deaf Mutes. He is the right hand of the place he fills, and it is through his efforts that the school has been brought up to its present high standard.

Professor Connor has a personality that gradually captivates you and as it grows you, feel that he had created who have a common school education. Their voices do not stop there, however, and they are given manual training that enables them to be self-supporting when they are graduated.

Perhaps the most interesting and successful department in this line is the one in which the children are taught to sew. This is the one that is presided over by Miss Mary Morgan, a bright, vivacious little woman, whose whole soul seems to be in her work. Although this department has been established only about two years, Miss Morgan is so splendidly qualified to instruct in such rapid advancement. All of the girls show an aptitude for this work or drawing, which is also taught in this department, are given a chance to see what they can learn. The bright pupils are as rule into this kind of work, and they show a decided taste for it.

Miss Morgan also charge of the department of physical culture. In this she is greatly hampered by not having a gymnasium. That is something the school must have. There are certain muscles in the deaf which are not developed as they are in the normal, and they are given a chance to develop them.

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On the ground floor the dining room and kitchen are situated.

Here is where the legislature should spend some money. The dining room, which is in charge of a deaf mute, they also be- come very proficient.

The building in which shoemaking is taught is a large, commodious one, but the room occupied by the shoeshop is the only one in use. It was the original intention to teach carpentry, printing, blacksmithing and several other trades, but the legislature has never made sufficient appropriation to complete the work.

It seemed to say "I'm doing my best, but you can't expect one poor stove to do

what is spent in this manner is not lost but will be returned tenfold in adding to the community self-supporting members of society?

In the girl's department they are taught sewing, and in this line some of them show wonderful ability; but it should not stop with plain sewing. There should be an element in which practice dressmaking could be taught.

If the members of the legislature could all go to the school and see the great work it is doing, how nobly Professor Connor is working with the equipment he has given him, and what a credit the institution is to the state, they would at the next session double the appropriation and equip it as should be.

Mr. Smith Russell stands a good second in spite of all ill-advised and disastrous investment in the publishing business. Sol is wiser now and buries his earnings in Minneapolis real estate. Sol has not until the past two years been troubled with a financial crisis his financial back.

Scarcely a week of the thirty-third that he plays during the winter season that his gross receipts do not reach \$5,000. Often they are from \$7,000 to \$10,000. Manager

Berger has a shrewd sliding scale in his contracts, and it is believed that a local manager's share is more than \$1,000. He is allowed the half of the first \$2,000, a third of the next thousand and a fourth of the next. In this way the star's profit on the bulk is usually two-thirds. Paying

the rent, the manager's fee, the cost of the

what the School Needs.

A new building is needed, in which the dining room and kitchen could be situated, also departments in dressmaking, cooking and other industries which could be taught the girls.

The buildings should be steam heated, instead of heated with open grates, and lighted with gas or electricity, instead of oil lamps. These old-fashioned methods of heating and lighting are too dangerous and should not be continued in a school where a fire at night would be too dangerous.

The purpose of this article was not to set forth the wants of the school, but the great work it is doing, and the perfectness with which everything is now done, only emphasizes more strongly the need of more equipment, so that the good work may be increased. Imperfect material, even where good results are obtained with it, only emphasizes more strongly the fact

### RICH AMERICAN ACTORS.

Joe Jefferson Leads, Followed by Sol Smith Russell.

Who is the richest American actor? Probably Joe Jefferson. He has played for years with the players, but has not yet been elected to any of the great companies of inferior actors to support. On the "Rivals" tour his share probably approached \$40,000. He would be much richer if he played larger seasons, but his tours are limited to only a few weeks.

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## "77" WHAT IS IT?

Seventy-seven is Dr. Humphreys' precious Specific for Colds, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough and Sore Throat.

The mariner's compass is not more trustworthy than "77"; the North Star not more fixed and reliable; with "77" as a pocket companion you can pass unscathed through the labyrinth of fall and winter's dangers.

It keeps the cold like a warm blanket; it keeps up the vitality like a pull of brandy. It is the wonder, the "bold fast" of multitudes suffering from Colds and Chest Diseases.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES FREE AT YOUR DRUGGIST'S OR MAILED ON REQUEST.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists or send on receipt of 20 cents or five for \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.



IN,

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this week.9c.  
utton real Kid  
all the leading  
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broadered skirt;9c.  
Silk Caps, with  
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Continued from Fourth Page.



**Our Mr. J. L. Bass, who is in New York, wires us to reduce stock to make room for some enormous purchases made by him at 50 cents on the dollar and less. So Monday and this week you will find at 37 Whitehall St., a store filled with bargains**



## CAPES AND JACKETS CUT

100 Ladies' Plush Capes, Monday's sale	\$3.90
150 Ladies' Plush Capes, jetted, braided	4.95
\$5.00 Ladies' Beavercloth Capes, braided	1.98
\$6.50 Ladies' Beavercloth Capes, fur trim	2.95
\$5.90 Ladies' Boucle Capes, fur trimmed	2.49
\$7.50 Ladies' Imported Boucle Capes for	3.98
\$7.50 Ladies' Melton Capes, fur trimmed	3.90
\$8.50 Ladies' Boucle Capes, fur trimmed	4.39
\$10 Ladies' Electric Seal Plush Capes...	5.98
\$12.50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes, fur trim	6.98
\$15 Ladies' Two-tone Boucle Capes for	8.95
\$16.50 Ladies' Baltic Seal Plush Capes	9.95
\$5.00 Ladies' and Misses' Boucle Jackets	1.98
\$6.50 Ladies' Misses' Beavercl'h Jackets	2.98
\$8.50 Ladies' Misses' Imported Kerseys	4.49
\$10 Ladies', Misses' Fr. Boucle Jackets	4.98
100 Children's Reefer Jackets to close	.98
\$2.50 Children's Eiderdown Cloaks for	.98
\$3.50 Children's French Boucle Cloaks	1.98
\$3.50 Children's finest Eiderdown Cl'ks	1.75

If you want a Ladies', Misses' or Child's Wrap, if you will visit us we will please you and save money. Come and convince yourself.

## SPECIAL CUT PRICES

10,000 ounces Zephyr, every shade.....	3c
500 dozen 100-yards Spool Silks.....	1c
Belding Wash and Embroidery Silks, dozen.....	29c
1,000 oz. good Wash Silks, dozen skeins.....	5c
Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves.....	15c
Ladies' \$1.25 Kid Gloves, blacks and colors.....	75c
Ladies' \$2.00 Kid Gloves, all the new shades.....	89c
Ladies' 30c fleeced Balbrigian Vests and Pants.....	19c
Ladies' 75c full fleeced Union Suits.....	25c
Ladies' \$1.25 Lamb's Wool Vests and Pants.....	49c
\$1.50 Misses' all-wool Union Suits.....	75c
Ladies' and Misses' Seamless Fast Black Hose.....	6c
Ladies' fine Silk-finished...	19c
Ladies' \$1.00 Muslin Gowns and Chemise.....	49c
1,000 yards all-linen Torchon Laces.....	3c

## SPECIAL CUT PRICES

Good quality yard-wide Bleaching.....	4c
Best grade yard-wide Sheetings.....	4c
Good quality Staple Ginghams.....	31c
The best standard Indigo Prints.....	31c
Good grade 10-4 Bleached Sheetings.....	13c
Good bleached and unbleached Cotton Flannel.....	5c
Good quality Mattress Tickings.....	6c
Good quality Cheviots in stripes.....	6c
Best quality A. C. Feather Tickings.....	11c
500 yards Fruit of the Loom Bleaching.....	5c
1,000 yards Lonsdale best Bleaching.....	5c
Best Skirt Cambric, made black and colors.....	27c
Gilbert's best Silesias and Percalines.....	9c
Gilbert's double face Silesias special.....	10c
Best 40-Inch Morred Rustle Taffetas.....	9c

## SPECIAL CUT PRICES

5,000 yards Iron Twilled Outings.....	7c
54-inch all-Linen Table Damask.....	29c
66-inch all-Linen German Damask.....	39c
\$1.25 70-inch German Satin Damask.....	75c
100 dozen 40x20 all-Linen Towels.....	10c
100 dozen all-Linen Hem-stitched Towels.....	10c
1,000 yards all-Linen Crash, superior quality.....	8c
10 cases full size 10-4 Blankets.....	25c
500 pairs 6-pound Gray Blankets.....	89c
500 California Wool Blankets.....	\$2.98
500 California all-Wool Blankets.....	\$4.98
Men's Seamless and Black Socks.....	5c
Men's Camels' hair and Natural Wool Underwear.....	15c
Men's Linen Bosom Unlaundered Shirts.....	25c
Men's Heavy Weight Cotton Undershirts.....	25c

## ALL DRESS GOODS MUST NOW CO

\$1.00 50-inch black and navy Melton cloth	39c
\$1.50 54-inch West-of-England Broadcloth	75c
39c 38-inch Serges, black and colors for	19c
39c 38-inch Henriettas, black and colors	19c
\$1.00 French Boucles in new mixtures for	39c
75c all-wool, 44-inch Flannels, all colors	29c
2,500 yards Brilliantines, black and colors	8c
\$1.00 40-inch, all-wool Black Brocades for	39c
\$1.25 46-inch, all-wool Black Brocades for	49c
\$1.25 54-inch heavy Mohair Sicilian for	59c
\$1.00 46-inch Henriettas, black and colors	49c
\$1.25 new style French Bourette Suitings	69c
\$1.50 French Boucle Novelties, stylish, for	75c

## BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

1,000 yds best quality Glace, changeable	59c
1,000 yds \$1.25 black brocaded Gros Grain	59c
1,000 yds \$1.25 bl'k brocade Satin Duchesse	69c
\$1.00 White and Cream Satin Duchesse	59c
75c wide Chinas, best quality, all shades	39c
\$1.00 and \$1.25 Print Warp Taffetas for	49c
\$1.25 black, all-silk Satin Duchesse for	75c

## TWO PLUMS

100 Figured Black Skirts  
worth \$3.50

For \$1.25.

100 Figured Black Skirts  
worth \$5.00

For \$2.39.

These are cut full with  
and well made.



## E. M. BASS & CO.

37 Whitehall Street.

500 boxes Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes for  
3c

200 dozen 200-yards Spool Cotton at  
1c a Spool.

fully decorated with crysanthemums, the center piece being of bird-of-paradise flowers and yellow carnations. The flowers were arranged in a large hall. Two little girls, Mary Barron and Mary Camp, dressed in according platted organdie, opened the floral gates. They were followed by Father Kennedy, who officiated. The attendant's were: Mrs. Celia Kordahl, Mrs. Mr. Smith, Miss Florence Harris, with Mrs. Tyra Jones, Miss Lena Ross, maid of honor, and Mr. Carroll, best man. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. McCarty left on an extended trip to Florida. They will make Atlanta their future home.

Miss Jessie M. Field, of Cleveland, O., and Mr. W. A. Long, of Atlanta, were married in Cleveland, Friday morning. The wedding was a quiet one and was performed by the Rev. Frank Morris. Some months ago Lee went to New York and became associated as clerk in the business of Mr. Rouss. As a Miss Virginia, he was originally received in the family circle. Fifteen years ago his advancement in the favor of the family circle seemed according to the progress he made in the business, for he recently was promoted to the position of cashier and became a member of the husband of the daughter of the household.

The love affair developed from the very first acquaintance of the young people, progressed beautifully and was uninterrupted by parental influence, as Mr. Rouss is blind and Mrs. Lee sees, excepted the fact that she is blind.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Association will give a dance Wednesday evening.

Miss Divine has returned to her home in Chattanooga.

A bridal trouousse being completed by an Atlanta modiste has in it a number of beautiful gowns.

The bridal robe is heavy white satin, the corsage relieved of the usual severity by a delicate lace border. The bodice is composed of puffs of mouse-skin, and the same airy material is draped in butterfly effect over the elbow sleeves. A draper bertha of French drawn lace and butterfly bows of double faced satin ribbon completed the dress.

The French waist of dinner waists is of American beauty satin, covered in what is known as "flock" pattern. The bodice is of black velvet edged with fur was beautifully embroidered in silk applique work in Dresden colors and opened over a front of the black chiffon, made fluffy by frills embroidered in the Dresden colors.

The sleeves were of the American beauty with an entwining over sleeve of black French lace.

Miss Alberta Fleck will celebrate her third birthday today by giving a dinner to a number of her friends in honor of the happy occasion.

A pleasant incident of Mr. C. L. Meshier's birthday and wedding anniversary last Friday was the presentation of a Pythian jewel to his city agents. Mrs. J. L. Loyd was of solid gold and was appropriately inscribed. The gentlemen called on Mr. Meshier at his home in the evening and the presentation was made there by Mr. Gillham. After this Mr. and Mrs. Meshier entered their friends at dinner.

The ladies of the Unitarian church will give an entertainment Friday evening, October 26th, at the residence of Mrs. Saint Amant, 26 Church street.

The women's club meets Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is expected.

The address of Mrs. Irene Hartfield to Mr. William Henry Brittain took place at the First Baptist church last Wednesday evening in Jackson at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin. Their many Atlanta friends will be delighted to see them.

The marriage of Miss Irene Hartfield to Mr. William Henry Brittain took place at the First Baptist church last Wednesday evening. Promptly at 7 o'clock the bride and groom entered the church. Mr. Hartfield, Mr. L. Brittain, Andrew J. Loyd and Ruth Erwin, entered first. The bride followed, leaning on the arm of her maid of honor, Miss Witcher, of Athens, and meeting the groom with her best man, Mr. the groom.

The wedding was performed by Dr. J. T. Gillham, uncle of the bride, assisted by Dr. J. M. Brittain, father of the groom.

After the ceremony the happy couple left for a visit to the family of the groom. The bride, endowed

by nature with grace and beauty, is a

charming woman, while the happy man has many friends who are devoted to him on account of his many good qualities of mind and heart.

Mrs. P. H. Calhoun left the city last night for Nashville, Tenn., where she will visit her daughter, Rosa, for a few days prior to her departure for Dallas, Tex., where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. N. J. Cole, of this city, will spend the winter in Dallas, Tex.

Miss Ross Hirsch has returned to her home in Columbus.

Miss Leonard, of Vienna, Ga., has returned home.

Miss Carrie Bickert leaves soon for a visit to Cincinnati.

Miss Moss is visiting in Montreal, Canada.

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# Religion: In the Pulpit

And Around the Fireside.

Rev. J. M. Vance of Persia, will preach at Moore Memorial church this morning at 11 o'clock. His sermon will touch upon the customs, manners and religion of Persia, and will, no doubt, be exceedingly interesting and instructive. The public is extended a cordial invitation to be present.

Revival services are being conducted at the St. Paul Methodist church, on East Hunter street, by Rev. Fred Wardle. The meeting has been opened two weeks, and though the meetings have been attended by large congregations, they will be concluded this evening. Rev. Fred Wardle will preach at this church this morning and evening. This afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a young people's and children's service, conducted by the Epworth League.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon special memorial services, in honor of the memory of the late Rev. Dr. St. John, will be held at the Littleton church. The friends of Dr. Bennett are cordially invited to be present and take part in the exercises. There will be no services at night. The rector will officiate at the services this afternoon.

The southern district conference of the Universalist church is in session today, and an interesting programme in addition to the usual Sunday services has been announced. The programme for today is as follows:

Sunday, October 25, 9:30 a. m.—Sunday school hour.

11 a. m.—Occasional sermon, Q. H. Shinn, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 1:30 p. m.

Dr. D. K. Pearson of Chicago, has promised the trustees of Mt. Holyoke Seminary \$40,000 in addition to the \$10,000 already given by him. Probably the loss of the building will be made good by the fire brought forth this generous gift.

(Notices intended for this column must be handed in by 10 o'clock Saturday morning in order to secure classification.)

#### Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. L. S. Hopkins, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. W. H. McGruder, superintendent.

Bethel Methodist church, corner Bellwood and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill, superintendent. Sunday school mass meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday and Tuesday.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Young People's Society "Co-workers with God."

8 p. m.—Planter's meeting. Short address on general topic, "Forward."

The session will adjourn this evening, and the delegates will return to their homes tomorrow.

Dr. R. V. Atkinson, pastor of the Central Congregational church, will review Dr. Robins' new book this evening and will discuss the criticisms that have been made upon the publication. Dr. Atkinson has carefully studied the book, and his discourse this evening will be especially interesting. The subject of his morning sermon is "The Kingdom Come."

Mr. O'Donnell, the organist and director of the First Baptist choir, has prepared the following programme for this morning's service:

Organ prelude—Widor.

Cornet solo—Alt.

Vocal, "Te Deum"—Schnecker.

Offertory, alto solo and chorus—Marsden.

Mrs. Perry and choir.

Soprano solo, Marsh—Miss Annie Mayes Dow.

Organ postlude—Van Dyck.

In the evening lecture at the Church of Our Father, Rev. W. S. Vall will give a review of the rise of Cuban liberty in the present, and then discuss it, not from a partisan, but from an ethical standpoint. In the morning he will preach a sermon apropos to Mr. Robins' book, which will discuss the older ideas of total depravity and the newer psychology of heredity, and child-study by educators.

The Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular Sunday service at the Knights of Pythias hall, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Gelauner, of Cincinnati, will lecture on the subject, "How are the dead raised?" In what body do they come?" and give tests. After the lecture Dr. Gehring will give free healing. All welcome. Seats free.

The Atlanta Artillery, under command of Capt. Kemper, will conduct a series of services in honor of Dr. Barrett this afternoon at St. Luke's church, in a body. Dr. Barrett was chaplain of the company and was loved and revered by both officers and privates. Yesterday afternoon Rev. Albion W. Knight was elected chaplain of the artillery to succeed Dr. Barrett. He will make an address this afternoon. The company will wear their uniforms to-day for the first time.

The railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association is doing splendid work among railroad men, and is constantly reaching out after greater things. A great many men are interested and the good work which is being carried on is sustained by railroad men. The meeting at the tabernacle this afternoon, to be addressed by Rev. Sam Jones, has been opened with a hearty awakening, and has, for its object, the awakening of greater interest among all classes of our citizens in this important work. Five hundred men, representing every road and class of employees, including the railway mail service and Southern express men, signed in request that Mr. Jones hold a special service. Mr. Jones is a very warm friend of railroad men and understands them thoroughly, and his discourse this afternoon will be one of the most brilliant efforts of his life. What he will have to say will be of interest, not only to railroad men, but to all people. The great need of the world is to be awakened and will hold 8,000 people. It will, no doubt, be crowded, as it always is when Sam Jones is announced to speak. Every possible arrangement has been made to make the great crowd comfortable.

Fulton County Sunday School Association.

There was a great rally of the Fulton County Sunday School Association at Trinity church tonight. Able speakers and an interesting programme. Everybody invited.

**Religious Notes.**

The Fulton County Sunday School Association will meet this evening at Trinity church. The programme will be varied and will consist of music, poetry and short addresses by those who will speak. Judge Howard Van Epps, Asa G. Candler, A. C. Briscoe, F. B. Shepard and others. All Sunday school workers and teachers are invited.

Mr. Douglas Clark died at Richmond, Ind., October 18, aged eighty-six years. Until recently he was at the head of the Biblical department of Earlham college, and was one of the most prominent scholars in the west. Two years ago he created quite a tumult in the Friends church by allowing himself to be baptized, which is contrary to the teachings of the denomination. On this account he was relieved of his position at Earlham college and requested to discontinue his services. Mr. Clark was a graduate of Harvard college, of the University of Maryland and the University of Pennsylvania.

The fiftieth anniversary of the American Missionary Association will be held in Boston on October 20-22. The new Tremont Temple Park street church, and Faneuil Hall have been engaged for the meetings, and the services will be conducted by distinguished men and women in religious, literary and official life. It is proposed to have a grand meeting, worthy of the completion of the association's half century of noble service in the cause of religion and education.

Many churches throughout the country will observe the last Sunday in October as a day for consideration of the obligations resting upon Christians to preserve the institution of a day of rest from the attacks made upon it. We promote the observance of the Lord's day.

West End Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East Avenue, Rev. A. A. Anderson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. O. Bealer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society Monday 3 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Peachtree streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. W. Landers, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent.

Christian.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., S. P. Moncrief, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society Monday 3 p. m.

Christian Science.

First Christian church, West End mission chapel, on Ashby street, near Gordon, Rev. E. A. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; J. Logue, superintendent.

Adventist.

First Christian church, corner Jackson street and East Avenue, Rev. A. A. Anderson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. O. Bealer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Young People's Union Tuesday night.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East Avenue, Rev. A. A. Anderson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. O. Bealer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 57½ South Broad street, Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Christian.

First Christian church, opposite court house on East Hunter street, Dr. C. P. Williams, pastor. Regular services will be held today. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. O. Bealer, superintendent. Christian Endeavor meets Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, Rev. J. W. Wardle, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., J. C. Wilson superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Young men's Union meets Friday evening at 7:30 p. m.

The Salvation Army is inaugurating the same work in helping the submerged in New York which has been so successful in

prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30 o'clock.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillier, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor on the first and third Sundays. Preaching at 11 a. m. Wednesday. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., M. O. Tyson, superintendent.

Antioch Baptist church, south Atlanta, on McDonough road, W. H. Dorsey, pastor.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching 11 a. m. on the second and fourth Sundays. Take Chatahoochee river car.

Mount Olive Baptist church, R. E. J. Fisher pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. W. H. McGruder, superintendent.

North Atlanta Baptist church, corner Bellwood and Jackson street, Rev. J. M. Spinks pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., R. W. Bennett, superintendent.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood and Jackson street, Rev. J. M. Spinks pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., R. W. Bennett, superintendent.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday and Tuesday.

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The Cathedral of the Holy Angels, Rev. A. W. Knight, dean, Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on the first and third Sundays 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 4:30. Services at 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., A. C. Turner, superintendent. Epworth League meets at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday night.

St. Luke's church, Rev. J. H. McCormick, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., C. N. McGaughen, assistant. Young People's Society "Co-workers with God."

St. Peter's church, Rev. R. E. Culver, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. H. Holcomb, superintendent.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Bradley pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., R. A. Holdery, superintendent.

Epworth League meets at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday night.

West End Presbyterian mission of Central Presbyterian church, corner Peachtree and Peachtree streets, Rev. E. H. Walker, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., E. C. Culver and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League meets at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday night.

Wallace Street Presbyterian church, corner Peachtree and Peachtree streets, Rev. E. H. Walker, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., E. C. Culver and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League meets at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday night.

Edgewood Presbyterian mission of Central Presbyterian church, corner Peachtree and Peachtree streets, Rev. E. H. Walker, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., E. C. Culver and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League meets at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday night.

Edgewood Presbyterian church, Rev. R. E. Culver, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., E. C. Culver and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League meets at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday night.

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First Presbyterian church, Rev. R. E. Culver, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., E. C. Culver

40  
WHITEHALL  
STREET.

TOMORROW.

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SUCCESS.

ress Skirts.  
greatest Offering ofSkirts made  
from new,  
large patterns  
of black fig-  
ured mohair,  
bright luster,  
well-made and  
lined, cannot  
be manufac-  
tured \$2.50,  
full, for \$2.50Serge Skirts, full  
size, 4½  
gain, for \$4.00Boucle Skirts, full  
size, 5  
and in-  
\$6.50

Suits.

English Walk-  
ing Suits, fall  
styles, made of  
all-wool Chev-  
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flannels, con-  
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value at \$15.00,  
special for  
Monday at

\$6.00

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mense success and the  
prices must be right.ies' cotton fleeces lined  
and pants, in cream or  
tan, green, red, blue,  
necks, gussets in  
size, worth 25c

25c

ies' Wool Vests and  
non-shrinking, silk  
pant buttons, satin  
in necks, crocheted  
trims, trimmed seams, sel-  
vedge, silk crocheted  
better than 25c

50c

Reefers.

A sale of Fall weight  
suits, made in reds,  
blue, brown and tan,  
trimmed with fancy  
trims, all sizes from 4 to  
years; well worth \$2.75,

\$1.25

D'Shanters, Yacht and  
over and over again that  
here. Monday we shall

25c

ups, with large 50c

an immense as-  
25c

G.

Infants' and Children's  
dresses. Short Cloaks  
all colors \$1.00Infants' and Children's  
Cloaks in fancy  
tuck mixture, large size  
and trimmed with  
gorgeous \$1.69

50c

fancy long Cash-  
mere Cloaks, in which  
the body, the arms and  
the beautiful em-  
roidered with roses all  
day.

\$1.25

## NEWS OF SOLDIERS

GLIMPSES INTO  
THE BOOK WORLD.What is Going on Among the Local  
Military Companies.

## KENDRICK'S MILITARY CAREER

Started in the State's Reserve Many  
Years Ago—Other News of  
Military Circles.Major W. J. Kendrick is one of the best  
military officers in the state. His military  
career, while uneventful, has been mark-  
ed throughout by that steadiness and gen-  
tleness bearing which are the two great  
requisites of the good commanding officer.  
He began his military career as a private  
in the Gate City Guard in the year 1858,  
and he had risen to the position of first  
sergeant when he left that company one  
year later.He went with his company to New York  
to be present at the burial of General  
Grant, and he was also with them on their  
memorable trip to Savannah, in the spring  
of 1858, to the interstate prize drill. The  
same year he resigned from the Gate City  
Guard and together with eight others orga-  
nized the Atlanta Rifles, being given  
the position of first sergeant. He was in  
five prize drills with the Rifles, and in the  
year 1857 he was with this company when  
they acted as special escort to Governor  
Gordon on his trip to Philadelphia to the  
bicentennial.His next trip was to camp with his com-  
pany at Cumberland Island. This was in  
the year 1858, probably during the re-  
turn of the company from that trip Major  
Kendrick was elected to the position of  
second Lieutenant. This office he kept for  
six months and then resigned to take ser-  
geant major in the Fourth battalion. This  
resigned soon after, to take the position  
of first Lieutenant with his first love, the  
Gate City Guard. He was elected to the  
position of captain in this company a few  
months later, which he held until the time  
of his resignation in 1859.Major Kendrick was elected to his pres-  
ent position that of colonel and com-  
mander of the First Battalion of the Fifth  
regiment, directly after its organization.  
He is also at present a member of the  
state advisory board, in which he holds  
the position of secretary. Major Kendrick  
has the happy privilege of having him-  
self in the good graces of those who are  
under him. He is a commander of recog-  
nized ability, and has one of the best  
drilled battalions in the state.The military men are still speculating  
about the military appropriation. They feel  
that they are not being justly treated in  
this matter, and intend to make a com-  
bined effort to have a bill passed in the  
legislature that will increase the appropri-  
ation to an amount that will meet their  
expenses, the articles which are necessary  
to the maintenance of a thoroughly equip-  
ped regiment.As soon as the legislature convenes the  
military men of the state will come here  
and an active canvass will be made of the  
members in order to see who are in favor  
of increasing the appropriation. It is  
hoped that enough members of the body  
can be found who will be favorable to a  
bill which will put all of the troops into  
camp this year, including the cavalry, no  
mention of which was made in the state  
enclosed. It is promised that they should  
not go into camp at Fort McPherson, near  
Savannah, next year, and they will  
make a strenuous effort to have the nec-  
essary appropriation made.The contest for the Atlanta trophy on the  
15th, was a signal success, not only from the  
standpoint of the score that were made, but also on account of the interest  
that was manifested in front of the stand.  
At the first glance the scores give the ap-  
pearance of being lower than the ordinary,  
but it must be remembered that all of  
the companies which were shooting on the  
range that day had about four weeks  
for practice.It must not be remembered that none  
of the companies had had more than six  
weeks' practice with the rifle. Then taking  
into consideration the short time that was  
given them to practice and the fact that  
this was the first contest that the teams  
had entered in, it is surprising that the  
scores were not as high as those made  
during the time of practice.Next year instead of three it is expected  
that every company in the city will be  
represented at the show. The teams of the  
companies failed to enter this year on  
account of the short notice given them,  
but it was thought better by the promoters  
of the scheme to make this the initial year  
of the shoot, so as to prepare the way for a better and larger  
contest next year. The shoot next year takes  
place in the fall, and already the teams  
are talking of the result.The trophy contest ended the shooting  
season. The range looks deserted com-  
pared to the appearance it presented a  
few weeks ago. All during the winter it  
will be the favorite resort for a tall  
place about the first of May. This will  
probably be for one of the company or hat-  
talion medals. The practice will commence  
however, some time previous to this.The drill of the First battalion on Ma-  
rietta street on last Tuesday night was a  
very pretty sight. The attendance was  
good and the men made a line that reached  
about half a mile in length. The drill was  
done well and attracted a large crowd. People lined the sidewalks,  
and when a movement was nicely executed,  
applause would be given with a great  
deal of vivacity.On the same night the Atlanta Artillery  
were drilling on the asphalt. They were  
dressed in their new uniforms and pre-  
sented a striking appearance. They exe-  
cuted the movements very well and had a  
large crowd watching them.

A Book for Women.

Dr. Hartman is an authority on the  
diseases of women and their treatment. He  
has recently revised and condensed into an  
interesting pamphlet his Woman's Hand-  
Book. It will be sent free to any address  
for a short time by the Pe-ro-na Drug  
Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

A Nest Pamphlet.

Fielder &amp; Mower, general agents for the

writing machine, have published an-

other book similar to the one presented to

the last general assembly. It is very con-

venient as a memorandum, in addition to

containing the following information:

Members of state, candidates for election

lives, superior court calendar, candidates

for election before next general assembly,

fifty-day diary and general information for

the members of the Georgia bar.

Short Notes of New Books and Gossip Among  
the Writers.

While in New York the other day I had an opportunity to gratify a long-felt curios-  
ity to see J. M. Barrie, the Scottish novelist. I saw him as he left the ship and while the face was in the same kindly, humor-  
ous face which you have seen in the pictures, the physical appearance of the great writer was a little surprising.

Barrie is small, and he looks warped.

His legs don't seem to set well together,

pectus, and for a long while vainly tried

to get hold of a copy of the same. He had,

but the very little hope of succeeding.

The concern had been of the most im-  
portant one. It had gone out of existence a  
few days before, and was most unlikely that any-  
one had preserved one of its circula-  
rals. Still, before he considered himself entirely  
abandoned, Monsieur de L. put in a trade paper a small advertisement request-  
ing and offering Dr. Gautier's intravenous pro-  
ductions to communicate with him.

There is a large number of people

to give their sons and daughters industrial

education. And, my friends, this is a sub-  
ject that concerns every mother and father.

Children cannot be taken off the streets and taught trades,

along with a good English education, in

order that they may be of use and an

honor to themselves, their parents and the country.

If any desire a classical and a professional education, afterwards they will have a good foundation upon which to build and a strong and skilled arm to earn money to support their families.

Those who are poor, however, will be able to

hear this distinguished educator and re-

nowned orator. The price of admission is

only 25 cents. I hope to see present every

public school teacher in the city, and also

every teacher from each of our colleges,

seminaries and universities here in the

city.

Those who hear him will be greatly im-

proved.

Birmingham, Ala., October 24.—[Special—]  
There are no doubts of the election of Hon.  
O. W. Underwood, of this city, as con-  
ductor from the state to beat. Dr. Gratton B.  
Crowe, populist, Dr. Archibald Lawson, the  
"sound money" democratic candidate, having been left at the post, in turf ver-  
milion. Not a single thing has been done by  
the populists in this district. Dr. Lawson's can-  
didate change in this Dr. Lawson's can-  
didate, the largest in the district.

Dr. Crowe has been working hard to

catch up with Mr. Underwood, realizing

that he was the candidate to beat. Dr.

Crowe has been making speeches all over

the state, and has been making a great

impression on the public.

The sermon delivered at Big Bethel church

on Auburn avenue last Sunday morning, to

a large audience. His text was II Cor. viii.

9: "For ye know the grace of Our Lord

Jesus Christ, that though He was rich, yet

for you sake became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich." After

the sermon several persons came forward and

connected themselves with the church.

Though a bishop in his church since 1880,

Dr. Lawson has not been heard from in

the racing season, the most noted in Seal's

hill, where he was nominated for the

"sound money" democrats. Though he

may be working in the other counties in

the district, nothing is to be heard of it.

Here he virtually got left at the post.

Mr. Underwood has been conducting a

and a very successful campaign. Assisted

by eloquent and able speakers, he has been

talking to the citizens in this and the other counties. Not a single beat will be

overlooked by the time the election rolls around.

The view will be pronounced on the

congress, no matter how large republican

majorities may be, will be able to unseat

him again. The most able speakers in the

state are supporting him. Mr. Underwood

is a sure winner.

Coal Down the Mississippi.

Thirty thousand tons of Alabama coal

will be sent down the Mississippi river

during the coming week for points in the

Louisiana sugar districts. This will be

the first shipment of any consequence to

start from Greenville, Miss., and go down

the river to compete with the Pennsylvania

product. The coal will be sent to the

trip next week has been contracted for.

The lateness of the inaugural shipment

over the new route is accounted for in

the fact that Pennsylvania dealers, as soon

as they learned that Alabama producers

would be sending coal to the sugar districts

placed their orders with the railroads.

The coal will be sent down the Mississippi

river to compete with the Pennsylvania

product.

Major R. R. Wright, president of the Col-  
lege of colored youth, is the last to be named

of the members of the college.

The following officers were elected:

John G. Jones, 32, of Chicago, Ill., grand

secretary of the Mississippi conference of the

African Methodist Episcopal church in the interest of his paper, was in the city this

week, but left immediately to attend the

Tennessee conferences. Rev. Cheeks is

well known in the state and is now doing

a great deal of work for the coal miners of

Louisiana, placed on the market by the

miners.

McKinley

## DR. ROBINS' VIEWS

The Chapter on Regeneration  
That Is Being Criticized.

## WHAT THE DOCTOR THINKS

Full Text of the Chapter That Is Said  
To Be Heretical.

## IS HE GUILTY OF HERESY?

The Charge Is Being Discussed Among  
the Methodists of the Entire  
State, and Has Spread  
Throughout the Whole  
Country.

A great sensation has been created by  
Dr. John B. Robins's new book on the  
family.

The chapter that is said to contain heretical  
views and which has brought down  
upon the author's head the charge of  
heresy is that on "Regeneration."

The discussion has aroused so much interest  
that The Constitution presents the  
chapter in full:

## CHAPTER VI.

**The Regeneration of Children.**  
"The Savior said to Nicodemus: 'Ye must be born again.' He was about the only man to whom such a statement could be made, and even this man, so acute, so broad-minded, so free, did not understand Him. It was not a new doctrine. If so, Jesus was trifling when He said to an earnest, honest man: 'Art thou a prophet, and knowest not these things?' As a master in Israel he ought to have known them, or least it was possible for him to know them. These things certainly contained a principle to be found in Israel's teachings, and if not in these then in the nature of things, so that as careful a man as Nicodemus could not have failed to have found it, if he had been disposed to look for it. Other things had occupied his mind. The external, and not the internal, had found a place in his thoughts. This is still true with many who think and write on this great subject, and like Nicodemus when he got up enough to begin to know the lesson, said, 'How can these things be?' Many have settled the question in a comfortable agnosticism: 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth; so is every one regeneratus in the spirit.' Regeneration is one of the mysteries of all the ones that can never be understood. This is comfort for lousy minds. Is there any warrant for it? None. Jesus, at once, proceeded to tell Nicodemus how these things could be. He unfolded the laws of movement and the reasonable basis for such a principle. Then came the secret of flesh and blood, 'It is the birth of the spirit.' A man knows as much about the whence and the whither of the one as does he of the other. Neither is more mysterious than every other thing-in-itself. Our minds reach a limit beyond which they cannot go. What the Christ did say to Nicodemus, that the spirit of God abides in the soul of man, were beyond all human ken. But its manifestation in the life of a man was a fact that could be understood as well as any other fact, and hence he proceeds to teach this master in Israel the truth about his own religion. He tells him how these things can be, and then, as even other failing teachers are bound to do, tells us what there is about it that cannot be understood. We are certain of this. He was presenting to the mind of Nicodemus an universal principle. No man was an exception. No man could be left out of its application.

"It is my purpose to make the principal point of this declaration clear. All men must be born again, born from above, born of God, or else there is no entrance into a divine kingdom. This doctrine of regeneration is not predicated of sin as a foundation for it. It is founded upon the nature of man, man's inborn qualities, and applicable to all alike. This I hope to be able to show. First, by the sufficiency of remedies to meet every case of sin, without the use of regeneration as a doctrine, and second, by the nature of man and his creation for regeneration as a man. It makes the term 'natural man' and 'supernatural man' quality of life independent of sin. Now for the proof.

"The sufficiency of other remedies without regeneration. It will succeed in showing that every phase of sin, and a life of sin has been provided for in other doctrines or remedies, then it will follow that some other ground must be given upon which to base the doctrine of the new birth.

"The great question with all teachers and preachers seems to have been, how to provide against the ruinous effects of sin. All provisions of grace and all elements of salvation seem to have been designed to tend to this end. All doctrines were grounded in the idea of sin and a remedy for it. Apart from this doctrine of sin with its ever present idea, no other doctrine seemed possible and no other savior necessary. Salvation meant saving from sin. Repentance, deliverance, salvation, etc., what Adam lost by transgression. The coming of Christ meant the provisions made by God to save a sinful world.

These are all common ideas and true ones. The hurtful feature, connected with it all, is that they are in the habit of looking beyond these ideas. Today we must do so, whether we will or not. It is necessary to do so in order to properly understand our subject and its relation to home life.

"The form of argument that would be about this. All demands for deliverance have been fully met in other remedies, and therefore regeneration is grounded on something else than the idea of sin, that is, on the nature of man. Is this true?

"The doctrine of conviction for sin is the work of the Holy Spirit in bringing man to the knowledge of his wrong doing. Repentance includes sorrow for sin, and a determination to reform on the part of a repentant man. It must include both in order to be genuine repentance. Mere sorrow for sin will not do, but sorrow joined with a determination to reform will do.

Conversion is the act of a man in turning away from sin to God. He has been moving in a wrong direction. He reverses the order of things, and begins to move in a right direction. This is a conversion. It has in it the will of man coupled with aid from God, and His spirit.

"Repentance and admission of sin is the loving act of our Father after repentence and confession. He forgives us when we repent and turn away from our evil doing. Justification by faith is the legal recognition of our relation to God and our

exoneration from punishment, based on the promise that we will do no more. Adoption is a doctrine applicable, when we cease to be aliens and are made fellow men with the sons. We are born from the kingdom of darkness that we have entered by our own act and translated into the kingdom of Jesus Christ. The doctrine of the witness of the spirit follows adoption, whereby we cry 'Abba-Father,' and by which we are taught that God is good, and a man's spirit both testify to the same fact, to-wit: that 'we are the children of God.'

"These doctrines or remedies, I hold, meet every phase of sin conceivable, unless it be that ethereal, mythical sin, described as 'inbred sin.' As this is not a real body, Christian writers, but a purely imaginary quality in the minds of normal and distorted natures, we do not consider it here. We feel free to affirm that these doctrines touch every point and provide for every emergency in the transition from sin to righteousness.

"But we furnish neither proof. Why is it that these doctrines have fallen over into the error of identifying regeneration with some of the previously given doctrines? Get one's mind, however, to the point, and you will find that the acts of God, the acts of such animal. No sin can be committed on so low a plane as this. Were there nothing higher than the carnal mind, nothing better in the human race than this, sin would be an impossibility in the universe. It would righteously be said, 'But there are higher qualities. We find a mental and a moral nature. These are hidden away in our childhood. We could not detect their presence were it not for the intelligence that dawns, in smiles and gentle attractions. These powers begin to show themselves as they grow in mental and moral growth. They grow and are quickened into life, and after awhile reach the condition of selfhood. Whenever a child reaches self-consciousness, it is mentally born, and whenever it reaches the point we have so many that clear definitions and fitting distinctions become impossible. We have enough cloth to cover our garment with which to clothe ourselves. We have even tried to fit this piece in somewhere, to the detriment of both the beauty and the utility of the garment.

"The plan of salvation, a very indefinite term, is begun by assuming that Adam needed nothing before he fell except every thing that was a natural, inevitable occurrence. If he was a perfect man, he never would have fallen. He was therefore an imperfect being, because he fell. Some provision must be made for Adam's wants, independent of Adam's sins. His natural nature must be provided for. Whatever this provision is, it must continue in force, after it has been extracted from Adam and his posterity. There is no such provision in any of our many theologies, and hence the effort must be to supply it. How is it that he was a perfect man, he never would have fallen? He was good, and, as a consequence, was good and evil. He was created to build character and to transmit it to a race. He was fitted for this end. He had no character in the beginning, no more than a newly-born child. He was, then, a creature of appetite, of the flesh, with over-praded spiritual possibilities. These possibilities were to be developed and made efficient power in the conduct of a world. They were to be made alive. Their beginning as a possibility, was a generation, and their entire development, the natural and independent of sin, the needed doctrine. This is declared by our Lord to be universal, for all men must be born again.

"Let us go one step farther. The third chapter of John's gospel is proof that regeneration is independent of any notion of sin. Nicodemus was a good man. He had been created to build character and to transmit it to a race. He was good and evil. He was created to build character and to transmit it to a race. He was fitted for this end. He had no character in the beginning, no more than a newly-born child. He was, then, a creature of appetite, of the flesh, with over-praded spiritual possibilities. These possibilities were to be developed and made efficient power in the conduct of a world. They were to be made alive. Their beginning as a possibility, was a generation, and their entire development, the natural and independent of sin, the needed doctrine. This is declared by our Lord to be universal, for all men must be born again.

"All these things we have as a residue after the removal of sin, the nature of man. Here are actualities and possibilities, physical, mental, moral and spiritual, in an infinite degree. Life, true, god-like, divine, consists in developing these possibilities and rightly using these actualities. The sinful life fails to develop these, and millions of men are dead in experience. These two principles, one growing out of sin and the other out of the proper development of human nature, give us a use and a clear definition for all the doctrines of the Bible.

"We pass on to another fact. Some children never reach the natural physicality.

"The age never born from the womb to the higher in the first stage of being. Some men live and die without ever making an advance to the mental or moral birth. Abortions, mental and moral, are no unusual occurrence. Such people are either natural anomalies, or else they themselves foal by a lack of superlative, thoughtful life. No man can be said to be born mentally until he thinks his own thoughts. He is then conscious of his own mental life. So some men live and die without spiritual birth. No man is born spiritually until he is conscious of living an independent and free spiritual life. Some are born spiritually in youth, some in middle life, and a few in old age. Some minds seem to slumber until life is nearly gone, and are then made alive to a knowledge of the world. A few spirits seem to be in a coma state, awaiting their hour, when the hairs of the brain suddenly wake up and are born of the spirit. Sometimes moral life is looked upon as the end to be gained, and spiritual birth is deferred. Sometimes, as in the case of Nicodemus, reliance is placed in a great church, and the birth of the spirit pre-supposed. The Christ touched the very heart of regeneration when he said: 'The truth shall make you free.' My words are spirit and they are life."

"In all the preceding instances we have been taught one principle, that the idea of birth touches the beginning of every definition of life and death. It is the only law of life illustrated, and proven by all the facts. From the lowest organism to the most complex spiritual nature the law of progress by birth from the lower to the higher inhères. This would be true in a perfect universe, one without sin or death. It is the law of living, of the evolution of function, power, gifts and possibilities, kept in perfect harmony in their evolution. Regeneration, we see, would be just as applicable to a world without sin, as it is to a world with sin. Without sin, God of course, could not be born before there can be a regeneration. Regeneration as a principle is applicable only to a sinless man and a sinless universe. Repentance, conversion, justification, must all be true in the experience of a man before he can be born again, and these obstructions must be removed. He may be born again, but he will not be born again, unless he never commits sin, without any of these. Both from the scriptures and from the nature of man we find that 'a man must be born again,' that regeneration is independent of a great law of life, and that it would be just as applicable to a world without sin, as it is to a world with sin.

"Another fact of great importance in this connection. Take what the Christ said about His disciples going with him through the world, and what conclusion do we reach? That, the like Jesus Christ himself was an illustration and exemplification of regeneration. He never was an illustration nor example of any doctrine connected with sin or founded upon it. He was 'without sin.' He never repented. He was never converted. Never born again. He was regenerated. Never born again. He was born again. He was like any other child as to His nature. He was tempted as other men are tempted and to gratify the same desires, but He lived the life of the spirit. He was born in the flesh and He was born in the spirit. He was unperfected. He could not be born again, but He was born again, and in favor with God and man." It was made perfect through suffering." Divine sonship was worked out on the plan of the human and so made accessible to all. Certainly there are no sinful qualities here. There was no room for the 'Son of God' to get into the human race, and that was to be born in it. There were none for Him to get into the kingdom of the spirit, and that was to be born into it. We are not here providing remedies for sin or for sinful qualities, but we are dealing with sinful qualities, and providing for the growth of goodness. This feature which distinguishes regeneration from other doctrines, is connected with and implied in it whenever it is touched by our Lord or the apostolic writers. To my own mind Jesus settled the question as to His foundation in the nature of every man, and in the creation of man, in what was done by Adam lost by transgression. The coming of Christ meant the provisions made by God to save a sinful world.

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exoneration from punishment, based on the promise that we will do no more.

Adoption is a doctrine applicable, when we cease to be aliens and are made fellow men with the sons. We are born from the kingdom of darkness that we have entered by our own act and translated into the kingdom of Jesus Christ. The doctrine of the witness of the spirit follows adoption, whereby we cry 'Abba-Father,' and by which we are taught that God is good, and a man's spirit both testifies to the same fact, to-wit: that 'we are the children of God.'

These doctrines or remedies, I hold, meet every phase of sin conceivable, unless it be that ethereal, mythical sin, described as 'inbred sin.' As this is not a real body, Christian writers, but a purely imaginary quality in the minds of normal and distorted natures, we do not consider it here. We feel free to affirm that these doctrines touch every point and provide for every emergency in the transition from sin to righteousness.

But we furnish neither proof. Why is it that these doctrines have fallen over into the error of identifying regeneration with some of the previously given doctrines? Get one's mind, however, to the point, and you will find that the acts of God, the acts of such animal. No sin can be committed on so low a plane as this. Were there nothing higher than the carnal mind, nothing better in the human race than this, sin would be an impossibility in the universe. It would righteously be said, 'But there are higher qualities. We find

# ESTIMATE OF THE NEXT CONGRESS

New York Herald Makes a Poll and Gives Figures--Local Issues in the Races.

The New York Herald has made a poll of the various states by congressional districts with the idea of ascertaining the make-up of the next congress, and the result of that canvas is presented herewith.

The Herald has had the assistance of several newspapers in making this canvass, among them The Chicago Times-Herald, The Boston Globe and others. The following is the recapitulation which The Herald gives at the

Probable Political Complexion Fifty-Fifth Congress.

STATES.	Number Representatives*	Probable Nameless Representation in Congress	Gold. Free silver.
Alabama	9	7	2
Arkansas	6	6	0
California	5	2	3
Colorado	4	1	3
Connecticut	4	4	0
Delaware	1	1	0
Florida	11	11	0
Georgia	1	1	0
Illinois	22	15	7
Indiana	13	9	4
Iowa	11	10	1
Kansas	8	3	5
Kentucky	11	7	4
Louisiana	8	2	6
Maine	4	4	0
Maryland	6	4	2
Massachusetts	18	11	2
Michigan	12	11	1
Minnesota	7	7	0
Mississippi	7	7	0
Montana	15	10	5
*Nebraska	1	1	0
Nevada	6	4	2
New Hampshire	2	2	0
New Jersey	8	7	1
New York	34	31	3
*North Carolina	9	6	1
North Dakota	1	1	0
Ohio	21	14	7
Oregon	2	2	0
Pennsylvania	30	24	6
Rhode Island	2	2	0
South Carolina	7	4	3
Tennessee	10	5	5
Texas	13	12	1
Utah	1	1	0
Vermont	2	2	0
Virginia	19	3	7
Washington	2	2	0
West Virginia	4	2	2
Wisconsin	10	9	1
Wyoming	1	1	0
Total... . . . . .	337	224	127
Silver republican.			
*Doubtful.			

## AS IT IS BY DISTRICTS.

The Returns From Each State and What They Show.

The following is the report of the states.

The comment used is from The Herald:

## ALABAMA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--3 republicans, 1 populist. Total 4. \*Renominated.

## ARKANSAS.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--5 democrats. Total 6. \*Renominated.

## CALIFORNIA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--5 republicans, 2 democrats. Total 7. \*Renominated. \*Fusion.

## COLORADO.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican, 1 populist. Total 2. \*Renominated.

## CONNECTICUT.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

Present estimates of the congressional class in each state indicate the election of L. Ives, Hanan, a democratic and free silver candidate for congress.

## FLORIDA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--2 democrats. \*Renominated.

## GEORGIA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--6 republicans. Total 5. \*Renominated.

## KENTUCKY.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--11 republicans, 5 democrats. Total 11. \*Renominated.

## LOUISIANA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--10 republicans, 5 democrats. Total 15. \*Renominated.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--7 republicans, 4 democrats. Total 11. \*Renominated.

## MISSOURI.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--12 republicans, 4 democrats. Total 16. \*Renominated.

## NEVADA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

## NEW JERSEY.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--11 republicans, 5 democrats. Total 16. \*Renominated.

## NEW MEXICO.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--5 republicans. Total 11. \*Renominated.

## NEW YORK.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--31 republicans, 8 democrats. Total 39. \*Renominated.

## NEBRASKA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--11 republicans, 5 democrats. Total 16. \*Renominated.

## NEVADA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

## NEW JERSEY.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--11 republicans, 5 democrats. Total 16. \*Renominated.

## NEW MEXICO.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--5 republicans. Total 11. \*Renominated.

## NEW YORK.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--31 republicans, 8 democrats. Total 39. \*Renominated.

## NEVADA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

## NEW JERSEY.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--11 republicans, 5 democrats. Total 16. \*Renominated.

## NEW MEXICO.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--5 republicans. Total 11. \*Renominated.

## NEW YORK.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--31 republicans, 8 democrats. Total 39. \*Renominated.

## NEVADA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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## NEW JERSEY.

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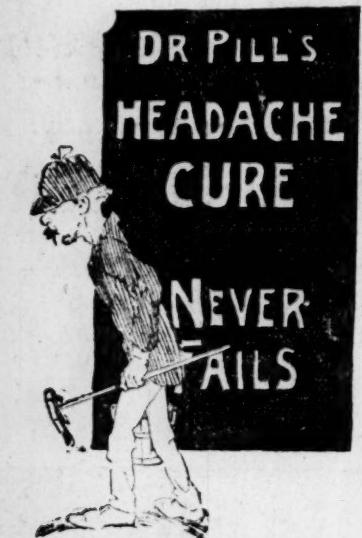
## NEVADA.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Representation in fifty-fourth congress--1 republican. Total 1.

THE RIVAL BILL POSTERS.



MRS. JERKIN PULLS THE WRONG CORD TO LOWER THE CURTAIN.



**N**a few years more we will see the dawn of the Twentieth Century. What wonderful progress has been made in all the arts and trades during the past hundred years! The advance of the engraving and printing arts has been marked by many signal triumphs: the advent of fast perfecting presses, mechanical type-setting, photo-engraving, and many pieces of marvelous, almost lifelike machinery, which duplicate the handiwork of the skilled artisan with wonderful rapidity—all of recent years. While every printing-house is not equipped with these time and money savers, in Atlanta is located ONE establishment whose complete and up-to-date outfit and expert workmen enable it to produce the finest printing, binding and engraving at a much smaller cost than its competitors. The Foote & Davies Company know HOW to do the best and have the temerity to assert that they DO the best. The time has gone by when mere prestige of past success is any indication of superiority. The young, enterprising printers, with their new fast machinery, turn out better work and get it out quicker and with less expense than the old, slow, behind-the-times competitors. It is to your interest to patronize the best. No business man can afford to place an order for anything in these lines without first getting quotations from The Foote & Davies Co. Publishers, manufacturers, mercantile houses, and every user of printing are invited to inspect the facilities of this establishment.

## Another Hundred Years!

IN THE THEATRICAL FIRMAMENT.

Carrille—Is Mr. Footlights still starring?  
Armond—Not exactly. He's playing the moon in the night scene now.

MINUS THE STONE.



Jeweler—Why do you want the diamond removed from this ring? It's an exquisite stone.  
Miss Sweetly—Well, I've broken my engagement with Mr. Hardcash, and it's against my principles to keep the ring.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.



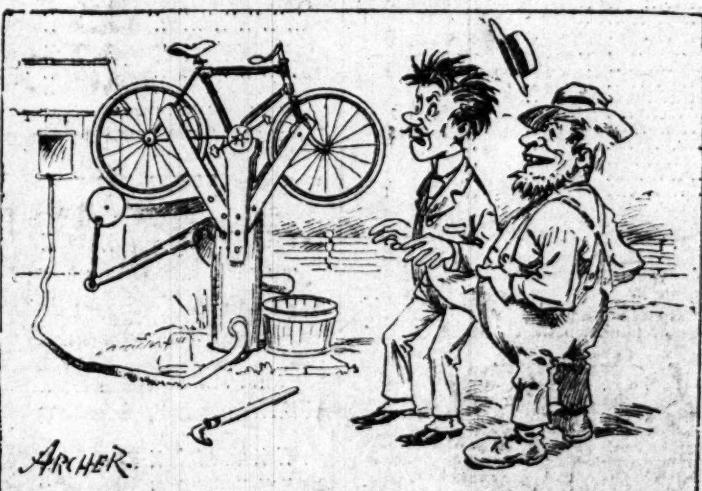
Hubby—Duce take such a dull razor. It won't cut a thing.  
Dovey—Dull? Why, I sharpened a pencil beautifully with it yesterday.

A TERRIBLE JOB.



Sha De Road—Say, boss, want ter hire a good hustlin' man fer de winter?  
Farmer—What kin yer do?  
Sha De Roads—Well, recken dat job der boy's got would ebout suit me talents.

A PARENTAL PROVISION.



1—Son (from college)—Well, dad, did you hear how I beat all the boys riding the bicycle?  
Farmer Hoos—Yessin deed. Jus' com back yer, an' see how I've arranged fer yer continue trainin'.



For see, with that arrangement, I won't never buy a windmill fer pure water.

A BLUNDER.



He—Why doesn't Miss Ann Sheat speak to Mr. Brightly?  
She—Oh, he sent her a bunch of elder flowers on her birthday.

32 PAGES

VOL. XX

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# KEELY'S ! KEELY'S

KEELY'S  
News : Items  
♦OF♦  
Great Interest

POPULAR DRESS GOODS! New Arrivals.  
GREAT DISPLAY OF WRAPS! Marked Cheap.  
OPENING OF ANTIQUE RUGS! From \$3 to \$50.  
LAVISH DISPLAY OF SWELL SILKS! New Effects.  
VELVET COATINGS AND VESTINGS! Just Received.  
SPECIAL SALE OF FUR NECK THINGS! Really Tempting.

## GREAT SALE HIGH GRADE MID-AUTUMN NOVELTIES

### FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRESS STUFFS.

#### For Dress Goods

♦KEELY'S♦

#### IS THE PLACE.

The best informed shoppers tell us that our Dress Goods are a success. Bought right, critically selected and reasonably priced, they are making trade and fame for us, evidenced by large sales.

All-Wool Serge, 36 inches wide—heavy.....	25 Cents
Heather Mixtures, 44 inches wide—Scotch.....	45 Cents
Small Checks Tailor Suitings—all wool.....	49 Cents
French Novelties, dahia and black—stylish.....	60 Cents
Two-toned 56-Inch Tailorings—imported.....	75 Cents
52-Inch Silk-and-Wool Suitings—iridescent.....	89 Cents
French, German and American—Novelties.....	98 Cents

#### NOVELTY STUFFS-SUIT LENGTHS

##### INCLUDING

SILK AND WOOL BROCADES.....  
POTATO SACK SUITINGS.....  
WOOL AND MOHAIR SAIL CLOTHS.....  
BASKET PLAID SKIRTINGS.....  
BROCADE PLAID SUITINGS.....

##### One Dollar

♦TO♦  
Two Fifths  
A YARD

#### PLAID SPECIALS FOR WAISTS.♦

38-Inch all-Wool School Plaids..... 49 Cents  
Fancy Silk-Traced German Plaids..... 75 Cents  
Silk and Wool Boucle Plaids..... 98 Cents

#### Dress Goods Novelties Coming In Every Day.

##### Fashion Favors

Scarfs, Neck Pieces, Boas, Collars, Collarettes, Head and Tail Clusters are the jauntiest and most stylish things on the market for Neckwear

##### Fine Furs . . .

STONE MARTIN..... BROOK MINK.....  
ELECTRIC SEAL..... RED FOX.....  
SWIFT FOX..... BROWN LYNX.....

##### ALL AT KEELY'S FUR COUNTER.

## SELLING OF CLOAKS AND WRAPS GOES ON

### Now for Jackets. . .

Kersey and Beaver Jackets—Tans, navies, blacks, half tight-fitting, 4 large buttons, half lined, new sleeves, shield front.....	\$5.00
Kersey and Astrakan Jackets—Assorted colors, velvet-bound seams, shield front, new sleeves, Medici collar.....	\$7.50
Fancy Boucle and Kersey Jackets—Tans, navies, browns, greens blacks, new sleeves, Medici collars, military effects.....	\$10.00
Caterpillar Boucle Jackets—All Braided, military shield front, silk-lined throughout, braid ornaments .....	\$12.50

Don't You Want A Tailor Suit? Novelty Covert Cloth Suits—Silk Serge-lined Jacket, new sleeves, box front, choke collar, to wear either buttoned or opened

A RARE BARGAIN FOR THE SUM OF TEN DOLLARS.

To introduce the new department we will offer Special Bargains in High Grade Goods, including Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Ingrains, Tapestries, Body Brussels and changeable fillings. We call special attention to our large collections of High Art Antique Rugs. Are certainly handsome

### CLOAKS AND WRAPS

Best Seal Plush Capes—Full sweep, Thibet edged medici collars, also Martin, throughout silk lined.....	\$6.00
Genuine Salts Plush Capes—Medici collar, edged with Thibet, both collar and front, fancy braid trimmed, silk lined.....	\$7.50
The Bargain Cape of the Lot—Full Martin collar, fur-edged front, cut jet trimmed, changeable lining, full sweep, stylish.....	\$10.00
The Stylish Tail Trimmed Capes—Silk lined, fancy, full fur collars, extra sweep, cut jet trimming.....	\$12.50

### Bargains High Novelty Skirts.

THESE GO AT FOUR TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH.

### Cape Headquarters.

Broaded Satin Skirts; Broaded Novelty Skirts, Mohair Skirts—Lined throughout, velvet bound, haircloth stiffening—all beauties	\$7.50
RELIABLE COMMISSION TO AGENTS IN OTHER TOWNS.	\$10.00

KEELY'S  
♦FOR♦  
New Rugs  
♦AND♦  
Floor Covers.



### A WORD TO THE WISE

Our season's stock is now on our counters—fresh, bright, beautiful in rich assortment. Now is the time to make your selections while you have the best to choose from. Careful buying has made the prices right.

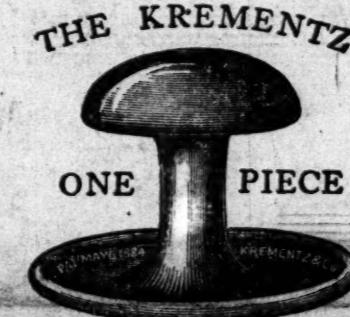
When you want to get that Suit, Hat or Underwear please don't forget

Eiseman & Weil,  
3 Whitehall St.

Teeth Extracted  
Positively  
Without Pain

By the use of Vitalized Air, the latest and best anaesthetic known to the Medical profession. EVERYBODY can take it. Painless extracting, 50c. Warranted first-class Crowns, Bridges, Fillings and Plates.

Philadelphia Dental Parlors,  
26 Whitehall Street.



This above is the best collar button in the market, being made of one piece of gold. Should any of these buttons, sold by us, be mashed or broken we will replace it free of charge.

MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS,  
31 Whitehall Street.

WE'LL DYE FOR YOU  
SOUTHERN DYE WORKS  
CLEAN & DYE LADIES & MEN'S CLOTHES  
22 & 24 WALTON ST. ATLANTA

Satzky  
The Merchant Tailor.  
11 E. Alabama St.

STILSON  
JEWELRY,  
55 Whitehall Street

Reliable Goods,  
Fair Dealing,  
Bottom Prices.

PREPARE TO MAKE HOME LOOK  
CHEERFUL.

HAVE YOUR LACE CURTAINS  
Beautifully Laundered by the

Trio Steam Laundry

79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Remember also that the TRIO is giving the Pure Linen Finish to Laundry work, the recognized standard of gentility and neatness.

Liberal Commission to Agents in Other Towns.

Chichester's English Minnow Brand  
**PENNYROYAL PILLS**  
Genuine and Only Reliable.  
Safely, easily, reliable. LADY'S and BOY'S  
Pills. Made of the Finest Herbs, including  
Sage, Mint, Rosemary, etc. Taken in  
Doses of 10 to 20 Pills. Price 10c per Box.  
Postage Paid. Send for Sample Box.

## DOUGHERTY & MURPHY.

### Prices Go Lower!

### NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

### WE WILL BEGIN OUR

## Cut Price Sale Monday Morning!

Nothing but Real Bargains will be offered. Come to us with The Cash and you will take away more goods than you have ever bought for your dollar.

### A Few Specials.

25c Infants' Merino Vests at..... 9c

18c 10-4 Sheetings will be..... 12½c

100 pairs 10-4 white and gray Blankets, per pair..... 50c

35c extra heavy ladies' Vests for..... 15c

Good quality Cotton flannel for..... 5c

10 yards of best quality of  
bird-eye Cotton Diaper for..... 50c

1,500 yards of 7½ yard Outing Cloths, in dark colors..... 5c

50c all-wool Serge, in navy blue and black, 45 inches wide, at..... 35c

40c Linen bosom re-enforced back and front white Shirts for..... 29c

25 pieces all-wool ladies' Cloth, in black and all leading colors, worth 30c per yard..... 25c

50c yard China Silks, in black and evening shades..... 39c

25 dozen Cotton Towels 18x36, 10c piece was the price; special cut..... 5c

44-inch black silk finish Henrietta, cut from 6c to..... 49c

70-inch Skirt Flannel, was 50c yard, cut..... 35c

50-inch plain black Brilliantine, 50c was the price; cut to..... 39c

65c Boucles and Jacquards, 40 inches wide; cut..... 42c

\$1.00 yard black Satin Duchesse, 24 inches wide; price 68c cut.

\$1.00 yard two-tone Glaces and Taffetas..... 75c

30c yard broken Plaids, in pretty combination of colors; price cut..... 25c

50 dozen Men's Half Hose and Ladies' Hose, all wool, worth 30c pair; price cut for this 25c sale per pair.

Limit of four pairs to customer.

Cloak Department

Prices that will please the people.

\$2.75 Cloth Capes, cut to..... \$1.98

\$12.50 new style JACKETS, marked..... \$7.90

\$7.50 Plush Capes, well made and full ripple; as a leader..... \$5.00

Don't miss this sale--come to us for Bargains and we will not disappoint you.

## DOUGHERTY & MURPHY,

74 & 76 Whitehall Street.

## BOUND, THEN KILLED

Negro Officer Murders a White Man in a Brutal Manner.

## MAN'S HANDS WERE BOUND

Deputy Sheriff Drives His Harmless Captive Into Woods To Slay Him.

## FIVE BULLETS IN HIS HEAD AND BREAST

Assassin Now in Jail While His Victim's Money Cannot Be Found. Anderson's Dying Statement.

Selma, Ala., October 24.—(Special)—A horrid murder was committed near Benton in Lowndes county, yesterday.

Isham Bell, a negro deputy sheriff, was sent by Sheriff Haynes from Haynesville, the county seat, to arrest Jim Anderson, a white renter on the Robinson plantation, for a trivial offense. The arrest was effected without resistance and after the prisoner's hands were securely tied behind him the journey back to Haynesville was commenced, the prisoner walking and the deputy sheriff riding a mule.

A negro man and two women who happened along the road the prisoner and deputy traveled found the prisoner dying on the roadside and saw Bell disappearing around a bend in the road. The prisoner was still bound. He regained consciousness before he died and told the negroes that he had asked Bell, soon after leaving home, to allow him to return and leave \$35 which he had in his pocket with his wife. The request was refused and on reaching the spot where he was found Bell ordered him to turn into a path which led into the heart of a swamp. Fearing foul play he refused to go, whereupon Bell shot him.

The wounded man had five pistol-shot wounds in his head and breast. He died soon after making the statement. The money which is known to have been in his possession was missing.

Bell was arrested and jailed. He claims that Anderson's friends tried to mob him and release the prisoner, and that he shot him to thwart their purpose.

## HE DIED OF HEART FAILURE.

## MARTIN D. SIBERT PASSES AWAY IN BIRMINGHAM.

Prominent and Promising Young Attorney Submits to an Operation for Throat Trouble.

Gadsden, Ala., October 24.—(Special)—The negro attorney, Martin D. Sibert, was brought home today from Birmingham, where he had gone a few days ago to be treated for a peculiar throat trouble by which he almost entirely lost his voice.

He died at Davis's infirmary in Birmingham at 3 o'clock this morning. An operation had been performed on his throat, from the effects of which he suffered, and the specialist treating him said that the immediate cause of his death was heart failure. He was a member of the bar here.

Hon. Amos E. Goodhue, Solicitor Hubert T. Davis, Colonel L. L. Herberg and the deceased's brothers went to Birmingham this afternoon and brought him home yesterday. He will be buried tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Sibert was one of the most prominent young lawyers of this section. He was a member of the law firm of Goodhue & Sibert, attorneys for the Alabama Great Southern. Mr. Sibert was a member of one of the most powerful bar associations in the state. He was one of Gadsden's wealthiest merchants. He was also formerly editor of The Gadsden Tribune. He was twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death.

## NOT A POLITICIAN,

But He Has Kept His Eyes Open and Talks of What He Has Seen.

Ed Jack came in yesterday, and in the intervals between his talk about Roland Reed's success this year, he told of political conditions as he finds them throughout the country.

"We have been surprised," said he, "at the fact that we have been able to do an excellent business despite the election excitement. The only real excitement which I have seen is far more intense than has been in Indiana and Ohio, and while of course, there is a very deep interest, and every man you see is talking politics, still it has not injured the theatrical business as I had expected it would. Ordinarily we look forward to such times when the presidential election is on."

"Tell you what it is," said he, "I am no politician and no political prophet, but it is highly significant that the laboring element of Indiana and Ohio is for Bryan. You can't find a single soul of that vote on the surface for Harrison, but it turned out differently when the votes were cast. Now it seems to be for McKinley on the surface, but there is ample evidence that the vote is all for the republican candidate. Goldwater knows how Illinois and Indiana will go. I believe from what I have heard on both sides that if they have a fair contest, the people of Ohio that state would come mighty near going for Bryan. Tell you, the people are great sticklers on the financial question and the republicans are scared."

Mr. Jack says that Reed's new play, "The Wizard," is in many respects hit everything this year. It comes to Atlanta week after next. In honor of the present members of the legislature he will probably give "The Politician" the second night.

## SPEER AS AN AUTHOR.

His Pen Is Directed Against the Public Prison.

J. A. Speer, the man who reported the city stockade to the council recently, and who is now in jail for stealing, is evidently a success at one thing, and that one thing is failing.

Speer is a white man about twenty-eight years old. Recently he was "wrote up" for what he was to be the condition of the city stockade, and in his second sensational article he pictured the stockade as being an earthly hell. So great was the stir the article caused that a special committee of the council was appointed upon its condition. They said that Speer's article was a fake and so reported.

Now that the newspaper fakir is in jail on a serious charge he has begun attempts to do more faking in his line. Since he has been in jail he has constantly been finding fault with the jailer and assistants, just because they didn't provide a palace cell for him, for instance. He writes another sensational article about the management of the jail and tried to get a paper to publish it. In his article Speer makes serious charges against the assistants of Jailer Eubanks and the jailer himself, but when brought face to face with them denied the statements are true.

The prisoners all say that Speer wilfully misrepresented things at the jail; that the treatment of Jailer Eubanks and his assistants is as good as could be expected, and that no favoritism is shown. They all regard Speer as a fakir and refuse to have anything to do with him.

## SILVER SHOES FOR JOHNSTON.

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SHOWS ORIGINALITY.

Alabama's Governor-Elect To Stand Upon Silver Presented by a School When Inaugurated.

Normal, Ala., October 24.—(Special)—The governor-elect of Alabama will stand on a real silver foundation on the day of his inauguration.

The State Normal and Industrial school at Normal, in Huntsville, has just manufactured and sent to Governor-Elect Joseph F. Johnston, the silver leader in Alabama, a handsome pair of patent leather shoes to be worn by him on the day of his inauguration. President Council wrote to Colonel Johnston and has received the following reply:

"I shall be proud to wear the shoes when inaugurated and proud to know that they are the handiwork of young men who are being prepared for the struggles of life in an institution founded and aided by our fathers."

"To a layman this is unintelligible. A similar claim was not made at the time of her seizure in Brunswick, because she was then sailing under coating paper, and the vessel consist of an 'enrollment' and 'incense'."

"The enrollment is practically

the number of the insurance companies in which Mr. T. J. Delbridge had policies have paid the amounts for which the policies called. It was at first thought that the insurance companies in which he had his life insured would pay the policies without contest. It is now all a matter of conjecture and it is not known whether they will be paid or not contested."

One company has so far stated that the policy against it would be paid. That company is the New York Life. It is said that its agent here has said he will pay the amount.

The correct amount of insurance carried by Tom Delbridge on his life at the time

## MONEY NOT PAID

None of the Companies Have Paid the Delbridge Insurance.

## FULL ACCOUNT IS GIVEN

Correct Statement of the Insurance Now First Published.

## THE COMPANIES MAY DECIDE TO CONTEST

Mr. Delbridge's Brother Says That He Has Not Received Any Notice From the Insurance Men.

None of the insurance companies in

which Mr. T. J. Delbridge had policies have paid the amounts for which the policies called. It was at first thought that the insurance companies in which he had his life insured would pay the policies without contest. It is now all a matter of conjecture and it is not known whether they will be paid or not contested."

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## SHE HAS A DEEP SEA REGISTER

DAUNTLESS NOW HAS THE RIGHT TO GO INTO FOREIGN WATERS.

Some Papers Are Made for Coastwise Work Only, While Others Allow More Latitude.

Brunswick, Ga., October 24.—(Special)—In an interview on the Dauntless case, our owner, Mr. W. A. Bliese, said:

"She had given up coasting papers and had a deep sea register."

To a layman this is unintelligible. A similar claim was not made at the time of her seizure in Brunswick, because she was then sailing under coating paper, and the vessel consist of an 'enrollment' and 'incense'."

The enrollment to a vessel is practically the number and letters of a vessel as name, and the bureau of navigation which is recorded in the department books. Next follows the names of those owning shares, with the master, port, halling from, or more plainly speaking the port in which the largest number of shares are held. This is followed by a technical description of the different parts—the length, depth, breadth, etc. The license is always accompanied by the enrollment, but is only good for one year, the date of issue. It must then be endorsed under penalty of heavy fine. Each time a change of master occurs it must be endorsed on the back of the license under penalty for neglect or carelessness. The license gives the name of the master, name of vessel, number of tons capacity, and is accompanied

## TO SET HIS LAST DAY

Judge Butt Will Again Pronounce Death Sentence on Ryder.

## SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER

Prisoner Will Be Taken to Talbotton To Hear His Doom.

## ATTORNEYS WILL FIGHT FOR A NEW TRIAL

Assassin of Miss Owen Will Once More Listen to the Court Fix His Length of Life.

Columbus, Ga., October 24.—(Special)—Dr. W. L. Ryder, the slayer of Miss Emma Owen, will be re-sentenced on November 23.

When Dr. Ryder was sentenced at Talbotton at the conclusion of his memorable trial, one of the most remarkable in the history of Georgia, a curious mistake was committed. The prisoner was sentenced to hang on the 16th day of January. The law provides, however, that not more than sixty days shall elapse between the date of the sentence and the execution, so accordingly, it soon became known that Judge Butt would have to resentence the prisoner, so as to bring the day for the execution within the limit set by law.

Judge Butt has set November 23 as the day for re-sentencing. The prisoner will be carried to Talbotton, the scene of the crime, where Judge Butt will resentence him.

The motion for a new trial in the Ryder case will be argued before Judge Butt in chambers in this city on November 17th. Ryder's attorneys will make a determined fight for a new trial.

## ANTONE, THE FIRST BORN.

One of the Queer Freaks of California.

From The San Francisco Call.

Along the shores of Petaluma creek are

more homes of hermits, tramps, cranks,

etc., than in other parts of the state.

From the mouth of the creek all the way

up to the little city bearing its name, any

number of queer individuals can be found.

The cause for this is somewhat hard to dis-

cover, but most likely lies in the fact that

the shores of the creek are not built up,

and as consequence the cranks are left

to themselves, says The San Francisco Call.

Antone the First Born, as he calls himself,

is one of the social leaders of the colony.

He is a fakir of the old school, and strange

as it may seem, he makes a living out of it.

He says he is a fortune-teller, and also

claims that his business is legitimate, and has been recognized by civilization for

10,000 years.

According to Antone's own story, he does

a good business and a large amount of good

in the world. But his fellow-cranks are

not his clients. Not they, who have

so much sense. It is the poor fisherman

with the superstitions of the south of Europe, who patronize Antone the First Born.

Judge Howell Cobb, of Athens, was here

yesterday on a visit to his son, Colonel T.

R. Cobb.

Solicitor General James DuFree, of the

Southern circuit, came in last night and

he will remain to look after his candidacy

for re-election. He was engaged last week

in the courts and could not get off until the

last day. The race for solicitor in the

Southern is triangular.

Judge William Spence, Colonel A. L. Hawes, of Bainbridge, and Hon. L. S. Bush, of Camilla, all candidates for judge of the Albany circuit, came up yesterday from southwest Georgia.

W. C. Kendrick, a member of the house from Terrell, and Senator C. G. Gray, of Monroe, arrived last night.

Dr. J. F. Lemmon, who was resident physician at the Wigwam, Indian Spring, last summer, has moved to Atlanta and located at the Kimball.

W. S. West, of Lowndes, came in last

night. He was a member of the last house

and was re-elected.

Ex-Senator Humphreys, of Brooks, and

W. E. Thomas, of Lowndes, candidates for solicitor of the Southern circuit, are here

representing lances.

Judge Allen Fort, Judge W. H. Fish, Col-

onel Hawkins, Mrs. M. L. Myrick and Colonel

A. Hawkins came up from Americus

yesterday morning to act as escort today when Judge Crisp's remains are taken to his last home.

The above is but one of many re-

markable cures being daily made by

S.S.S. Cancer is becoming alarmingly

prevalent, and manifests itself in such

a variety of forms, that any

lump, sore or scab, it matters not how

small, which does not readily heal

up, is liable to appear again.

It is only God who can afford to

knock him a long distance and painfully

hurt his back. He was carried to the

Grady hospital and from there to St. Joe's

hospital, where he is now. He was

attended by Dr. Hancock and is now doing

very well.

## THE PASSING THRON.

The candidates who are thronging the Kimball's lobby these days find "material" very scarce. New members are few and far between and a senator

# WILL BEAR HIM HOME TO REST

Judge Crisp's Remains Will Be  
Taken to Americus Today.

FUNERAL OCCURS AT 3:30

GEN. EVANS TO CONDUCT IT

Body Lay In State at the Capitol Yes-  
terday and Last Night.

THOUSANDS VIEWED HIS FACE  
MANY MOURN STATE'S LOSS

Judge Crisp's Remains Will Be Placed  
on a Special Car at 7:30 O'clock  
This Morning and Taken to  
His Home City for In-  
terment.

This morning at 7:30 o'clock the remains of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Georgia's dead statesman, will be taken to Americus, where they will be buried with fitting ceremony this afternoon.

The quiet and beautiful little city in which Judge Crisp lived many years will open its gates and receive the still, dead body in sorrow. The welcome will be a tender one, and the people will then fully realize that there is within the city all that is left of one of her most famous citizens, one of the state's leaders and a man who was admired by the nation.

The funeral train will leave Atlanta at 120 o'clock. The route selected is via the Central railroad to Macon and thence to Americus, arriving in the latter city at about 1:30 o'clock.

The casket containing the body of Judge Crisp will be placed in a special car, in which will travel the family, relatives and a few close friends of the dead man.

Following the funeral car will be a special car for the citizens, officials and friends of the dead who will follow the body to its last resting place.

At the Methodist church in Americus the funeral sermon will be preached by General Clement A. Evans. The exercises will be appropriate, and tender tribute will be paid to the deceased. General Evans will speak at the request of Judge Crisp's family.

**Will Be a Sad Homecoming.**

Quite a delegation of citizens will go to Americus to witness the burial of the distinguished man, and all Americans will turn out to pay honor to her dead citizen.

It will be a sad day for the people of that thriving little city, who are shocked by the news of Judge Crisp's death, the people thinking that the great jurist would return to them in his former good health and manhood.

Stricken down away from home and out of the presence of his immediate neighbors, it will be a sad homecoming to them to receive the dead body of their admired citizen.

**An Atlanta Escort.**

An escort of prominent citizens will accompany the remains of Judge Crisp to Americus this morning. Governor Atkinson yesterday named the following honorary escort to go down to Americus with the remains:

E. P. Black, J. H. Lumpkin, Porter King, Hoke Smith, J. D. Berry, J. S. Candler, W. T. Newman, C. A. Collier, L. E. Bleckley, E. P. Howell, John B. Goodwin, John L. Hopkins, A. J. Cobb, Joe A. James, John I. Hall, Dupont Guerry, Macon; John L. Hardean, Macon; W. H. Felton, Macon; J. T. Ross, Macon.

A military escort will also accompany the remains. It will be composed of the following officers:

Lieutenant Colonel Park Woodward, Major Kendrick, Major Cleveland Wilcoxon, Captain Joe Nash, Captain Clarence Everett, Captain Massey, Lieutenant Ripley, Lieutenant Hill, Lieutenant Allred, Lieutenant Marbut, Lieutenant Parker, Lieutenant Summers, Adjutant George S. Lowman.

Governor Atkinson yesterday wired to Atlanta ordering out the American Light Infantry, Company F, Second regiment. The company will be at the depot to meet the train.

The Griffin Rifles and the Barnesville Blues will pay a neat tribute to the dead statesman. As the remains pass through those cities this morning the companies will be at the depot and will salute. They were ordered to turn out by Adjutant Lowman yesterday afternoon and their presence at the depots will be an impressive feature of the trip today.

The day in Atlanta with the dead was one of sorrow to the people of the city and the departure of the body this morning will take from Atlanta the remains of one whom she considered as one of her own citizens, a citizen of the state, welcome al-ways. Judge Crisp was beloved here as in Americus, and no section of the state will mourn him less sincerely. But for the only hour of the departure it is certain that a throng of people would assemble at the depot this morning to see the body

safely depart, and as it is many will be there.

**Thousands Viewed the Body.**

The people of the city paid tribute to the dead lying in state at the capitol yesterday. Thousands viewed the body during the day and last night until 9 o'clock. The casket was placed in the center of the rotunda and it was watched over by detachments of military during the day and last night. At 9 o'clock last night the doors of the statehouse were closed to the public and only the sentinels remained with the body.

At 6:45 o'clock this morning the active pallbearers will assemble at the capitol and will remove the body to the funeral hearse. An escort of citizens and officials will accompany the remains to the depot, where the casket will be placed in the private car of Mr. J. B. S. Thompson, of the Southern railroad, who tendered the use

acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Crisp.

All day long a continuous string of people wended their way to and from the capitol.

The remains were carefully guarded by a detachment of military and every honor that could be bestowed upon the dead was given. The viewers of the body looked on the casket and face of death with bared heads and many turned from the sad sight with tears in their eyes. The earnest tributes paid to the dead statesman at his coffin were from the hearts of the people and few men have inspired such expressions of admiring love even in death.

The casket containing the body was stationed in the rotunda of the big building, immediately under the towering dome on which rests the flag of the state at half-mast. As if it paid silent tribute, the color flag waved gently in the breeze

Assistant Tax Collector John Collier, City Clerk John W. Phillips and others.

Members of the Atlanta bar came next. Among those who were in the procession were Judge William T. Newman, Judge John L. Hopkins, Judge Logan E. Bleckley, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, B. H. Hill, W. J. Albert, James W. Austin, E. C. Konitz, A. C. King and others.

Judge Logan Bleckley and Judge John L. Hopkins walked together, and the two venerable judges were conspicuous in the procession.

The citizens generally followed, among whom were Messrs. E. P. Chamberlin, E. P. Howell, W. G. Ober, Mr. Hamilton Douglas, Mr. Clark Howell, Judge H. E. W. Palmer, Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, Colonel Nat Hammond and many others.

**The Line of March.**

The line of the procession was as follows: Cain street to Peachtree street, Peachtree street to Broad street, Broad street to Alabama street, Alabama street to Whitehall street, Whitehall street to

and from there to the depot this morning was drawn by four splendid animals driven by Mr. Frank Stewart.

Several beautiful floral tributes were sent to Dr. Holmes's yesterday, among which was one sent by Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, wife of the governor. The flowers were principally white roses and chrysanthemums.

**A NATION'S SYMPATHY  
EXTENDED TO THE  
STRICKEN FAMILY**

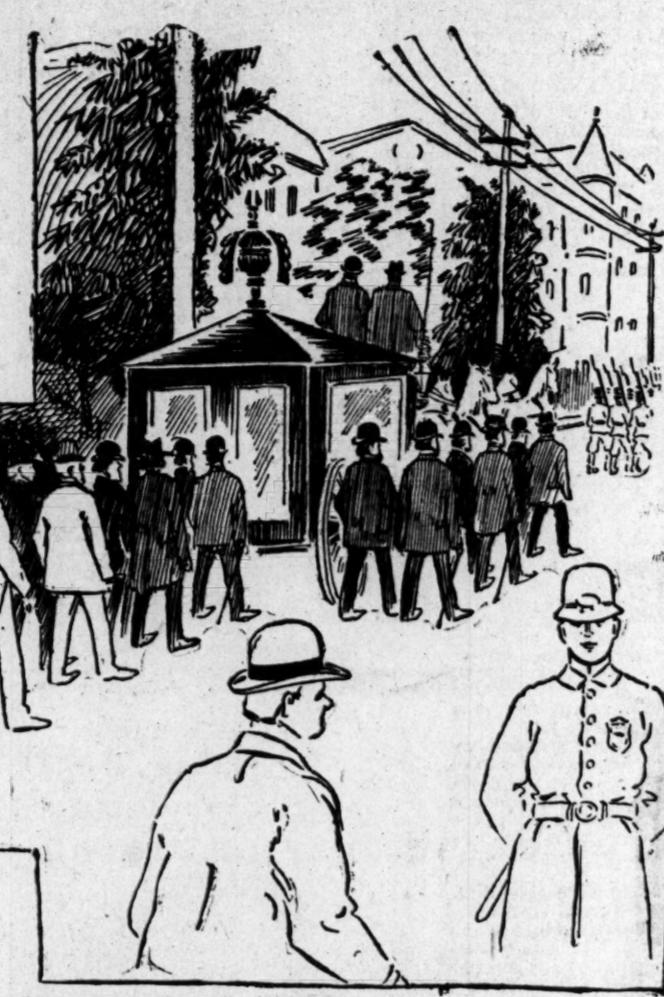
Messages from All Over the Country Come to Mrs. Crisp—Former Colleagues of the Dead Statesman Wire Sympathy.

**ATLANTA'S TRIBUTE TO THE HONORED DEAD.**

Honorary Escort Conducting

the Remains of the

Late Hon. Charles  
F. Crisp to  
the Cap-  
itol.



of the car to the members of Judge Crisp's family yesterday.

above and its every movement seemed to reflect the sorrow of the state.

**Crowds at Dr. Holmes's.**

Early yesterday morning friends and admirers of Judge Crisp in life began to gather at the sanitarium of Dr. Holmes on West Cain street, where the body had been placed in the casket ready to be removed, and an hour before the time appointed for the escort to start to the capitol, perhaps several hundred people had called, many remaining to follow the carriage to the statehouse.

Many prominent officials and citizens and friends of the Crisp family walked behind the hearse and to the capitol, each desirous to pay their respects to the living and the dead.

The hour of 10:30 o'clock had been fixed as the time for the removal of the body, and shortly after the time the casket moved off. The well-appointed details of the removal were carefully carried out and under the direction of Mr. John F. Barclay, the undertaker, the removal process was impressive and the many who witnessed it were deeply impressed. The people along the line of march suspended business and every one watched the cortège pass. Feeling remarks of sorrow and sympathy for the family of the dead were heard on the streets and the great loss to the state was deplored by the multitudes who knew the worth of the great statesman.

The casket was tenderly removed from the sanitarium by the pallbearers, with bared heads and black gloves and coats, who placed it in the funeral carriage at 10:40 o'clock. The hearse was drawn by four handsome dapple grays and the whole was appropriately draped for the occasion. The casket was covered with flowers, tributes of friends of the family.

**The Procession Moves Off.**

The procession was lead by a detachment of militia, under command of Captain Amos Biddle, of the Atlanta Zouaves, Company A, and Captain J. Van Holt Nash, Jr. of the Atlanta Rifles, who were detailed officers of the day. The several companies of the city sent detachments of ten men each, and headed by the military the procession moved off up Cain street toward Peachtree street, two police officers, Reed and Cogger, preceding the parade to clear the streets.

The hearse was surrounded by the pallbearers appointed to serve until the body is placed on the train for Americus this morning.

Those who acted as pallbearers walked beside the carriage, and following them came the state and city officials and citizens generally, all on foot.

The active pallbearers were: Robert Adamson, F. E. Callaway, T. B. Felder, J. M. Slaton, J. F. O'Neill, Fulton Colville, Ben J. Conyers, T. A. Hammond, Jr., C. S. Northern, Morris Brandon, Isham Daniel, Stewart F. Woodson and Albert Howell, Jr.

**Officials and Citizens in Line.**

Then came the officials and citizens who had gathered to act as the escort.

William Y. Atkinson and ex-Governor William J. Northeren were first, followed closely by the pallbearers. The two distinguished citizens walked side by side.

Then came several statehouse officials, among whom were Secretary of State A. D. Candler, State School Commissioner G. R. Glenn, State Treasurer R. U. Hardeman, Assistant State School Commissioner Woodall and others.

Following the statehouse officials came the members of the city council and city officials. Mayor King and Alderman Howell came first, followed by other aldermen and councilmen in two, as follows:

Councilman Hugh Inman, Councilman H. L. Culver, Councilman T. C. Mayson, Alderman John Colvin, City Attorney J. A. Anderson, City Engineer R. M. Clayton, City Tax Collector E. T. Payne, City Assessors J. H. Ewing and C. D. Meador and

and others.

**The Casket Described.**

The casket in which Judge Crisp's body was placed is a massive square-end style known as the "state casket," made of red cedar and covered with the finest English broadcloth. Inside there is a copper self-sealing lining with heavy white satin trimmings.

On the large name plate is engraved: "Charles F. Crisp."

The funeral car in which Judge Crisp's body was removed to the capitol yesterday

and from there to the depot this morning was drawn by four splendid animals driven by Mr. Frank Stewart.

Several beautiful floral tributes were sent to Dr. Holmes's yesterday, among which was one sent by Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, wife of the governor. The flowers were principally white roses and chrysanthemums.

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F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Mrs. Schofield and I beg you to accept our deepest sympathy in your great sorrow.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

Dallas, Tex., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: No man in the nation sympathizes with you more than I, and in this my wife joins me.

J. W. BAILEY.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I tender to yourself, Charley and the entire family my deepest and most sincere sympathy in your great affliction.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

Washington, D. C., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Mrs. Clements joins in expressing our deep sympathy for you and your family in this great affliction.

J. C. CLEMENTS.

New York, October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Please accept my sincere sympathy in your great bereavement.

The country has lost a statesman of integrity, fidelity and ability.

S. V. WHITE.

Asheville, N. C., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Accept for my people their heartfelt sympathy in this your sore bereavement.

WILLIAM J. COCKE, Mayor.

Nashville, Tenn., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: We extend to you our deepest sympathy in your great affliction.

CHARLES R. CRISP, Atlanta, Ga.: I extend my heartfelt sympathy to your mother and father.

I. FENWICK YOUNG.

Birmingham, Ala., October 24—Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Your husband has lost one of his greatest statesmen and I have lost the best friend I ever had. My best love and sympathy are yours.

MARY GUINN.

Birmingham, Ala., October 24—Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: We extend you all our deepest sympathy in your great affliction.

MR. AND MS. CHARLES O. LOCKE.

Richmond, Va., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Virginia mourns with Georgia. Heartfelt sympathy.

ADDIE D. AND LULIE LYONS.

Danville, Va., Oct. 24—Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Accept our sincerest condolence on the death of your father, Hon. Charles F. Crisp.

MURRAY AND JOHNSON.

him. We cannot tell you how deeply we feel for you. Letta, Charley, Bertha and Fred. I have feared with sadness for more than a year this calamity. Now that the blow has fallen, we offer you all that God in His wisdom permits poor human nature to offer—the tender sympathy of our hearts.

GEORGE T. BARNES.

Americus, Ga., October 24—Fred Crisp, Atlanta: I offer my heartfelt sympathy. Your loss is the nation's loss.

ROBERT E. LEE.

Birmingham, Ala., October 24—Mrs. Charles R. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I extend to myself my heartfelt sympathy to your mother and father.

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WILLIAM J. COCKE, Mayor.

Nashville, Tenn., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: You have my deepest sympathy in your bereavement and the loss you and our country have sustained in the death of Judge Crisp.

BENTON McMICHAEL.

Cedartown, Ga., October 24—Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Accept my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of personal bereavement.

## WANT THEIR MONEY

Creditors Ask for a Receiver for Freeman Jewelry Co.

## CLAIM OF FRAUD IS MADE

Sensational Charges Are Brought Against Mr. J. C. Freeman.

## SAID TO HAVE PAWNED MANY DIAMONDS

Judge Lumpkin Grants a Temporary Restraining Order and Sets the Case for a Hearing—Will Be Heard on October 31st.

A bill was filed in the superior court yesterday against the Freeman Jewelry Company and others in which a number of startling and sensational allegations are made by creditors.

A few minutes after the legal paper was filed yesterday morning it was presented to Judge Lumpkin. The creditors asked for the appointment of a receiver and an injunction against the stockholders of the company. Judge Lumpkin granted a temporary injunction, stopping the sale of goods that has been in progress for several days, and set the case for a hearing before him in chambers on October 31st.

The petition brought by the following creditors: Riker Brothers, J. F. Frabley & Co., Meriden Britannia Company, Wood & Hughes, Wendell Manufacturing Company, Elppart & Co., Enos Richardson & Co., William Link, Bachrach & Freedman, Adolph Goldsmith & Son, Louis Kaufman & Co., Wallace & Sons, Manufacturing Company, Unger Bros. and Adolph Rosenthal. The bill is directed against the Freeman Jewelry Company, James T. Anderson, J. C. Freeman, Mrs. J. C. Freeman and R. J. Lowry. The plaintiffs are represented by Attorney Robert Zahner.

After setting out the amounts due the creditors and the date of the invoices, with a description of the goods, the bill makes some very spicy allegations which are based upon belief and information, and a number of affidavits, copies of notes and other exhibits are attached to the paper.

On March 26th, this year, Mr. Adolph Rosenthal declares he shipped the Freeman Jewelry Company an invoice of merchandise upon consignment, the title to which was not to pass to the company until a settlement in cash had been made. Mr. Rosenthal claims a portion of this consignment is now in the store of the Freeman Jewelry Company, and that the debt is not in any way secured. Rosenthal charges that Mr. Freeman knew that the company was insolvent at the time the goods were sent and no payment made. He alleges on information and belief that the Freeman Jewelry Company had no reasonable way in which to pay for the goods and that they were ordered with the intention of never paying for them.

The bill states that although Mr. Anderson had a half interest in the business and stock of merchandise no bill of sale or other writing can be found on record in the clerk's office. It is claimed that much of the stock sold by Rosenthal is now in the Whitehall street storehouse and will be sold at retail. A suit in the court intervened for the protection of the plaintiffs in this bill. It is claimed that Anderson is not a jeweler, and that he bought the stock of goods, as he alleges, hurriedly and in secret. It is also charged that this action was taken only to hinder and defraud the creditors.

Paragraph 39 of the bill declares that the Freeman Jewelry Company is totally insolvent, and has no property subject to an execution whereby the plaintiffs can recover the amount of their claims.

### Charged Freeman With Fraud.

The sensational allegations in regard to Mr. Freeman are set forth in paragraph 31 of the petition, and he is charged by his creditors with having taken diamonds from the store and pawned them with various persons without charging himself with the value of the stores.

The allegations charging fraud are stated as follows:

### "A NIGHT'S FROLIC."

The Lyceum Is To Have Another Big Matinee Day This Week.

"A Night's Frolic," which is a farce comedy of the higher order, will be at the Lyceum on Thursday for two performances.

The first presentation of the comedy will be at 8 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in view of the great success of the popular matinee given by Manager Sharp last week.

On that day he will reserve all seats in the boxes, and will place tickets for the entire lower floor at 50 cents. The balcony seats will also be reserved and will be sold at 25 cents.

This comedy is from the pen of the author of "Alabama."

### Barlow's Minstrels.

The last two nights of the week will be given over to burlesque at the Lyceum and the Barlow Brothers' minstrels will have another opportunity of proving the assertion that the company is now one of the best in the country.

This year the Barlow Brothers' show is under new management and has been greatly enlarged.

The first part is entirely new in even the most minor detail and only the latest novelties are introduced.

### THREE COTTON THIEVES KILLED

Trio of Dead Negroes, Each Beside a Bag of the Staple, Found.

Montgomery, Ala., October 24.—(Special)—A triple killing is reported from Choctawhatchee, three men, W. Lott, J. Lott, and L. Tyler, were found dead in the public road near the Quina plantation a few mornings ago. Beside each was a sack containing cotton, which it is believed to have been stolen. Owners never learned that during the night they heard several shots in the neighborhood of the plantation. It is believed that the negroes who were shot were sold by said jewelry company, and they accordingly did so prefer themselves by paying themselves in full all such money owing to them by said jewelry company, or for which they had made themselves liable as securities or guarantees, all of which

was a fraud on the plaintiffs and others, the creditors of the jewelry company.

"Said J. C. Freeman says that on September 22, 1862, his company sold its said business and stock to the firm of J. T. Anderson, for \$15,000 cash, and that of this sum said Anderson retained about \$6,000, which he claimed to be owing to him from said company, and that \$8,200 thereof was paid to said R. J. Lowry on an old debt. In paragraph 32 the following allegations are made in regard to the transfer of the business:

"By means of said attempted sale said defendant company turned over to two or three of its creditors all of its property and assets, knowing itself to be utterly insolvent and intent upon going to go out of business; and all debts therupon were paid off in full and is utterly defined."

Receivers and Injunctions Wanted.

The creditors represented in the bill asked that the pretended sale of the business be set aside and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the business with all powers usually given by the court in such cases and that he be empowered to sell the business stock and apply the proceeds to the claims of the plaintiffs and all other creditors who might become parties to this bill.

It was also asked that the defendants be restrained from the use of any of the sums received as the argument for a receiver could be made before the court.

Judge Lumpkin granted the restraining order and set the receivership hearing for next Saturday in chambers.

This afternoon Dr. Shinn will preach in the Faith schoolroom, in East Atlanta, and Dr. W. H. McGlaughlin, the pastor of the church in this city, will preach in Jenkins' hall, on Auburn avenue.

The programme yesterday was as follows:

Topic for the day, "Universalism in Doctrine."

9 a. m.—Devoional meeting, Rev. Thomas Chapman, Topic, "The Divine Goodness."

9:45 a. m.—Universalism and the Gospel, Rev. R. M. Smith, Virginia. Discussion.

10:45 a. m.—"Universalism and Nature," Rev. D. B. Clayton.

The afternoon was devoted to visiting the battlefields, parks, etc.

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## BRYAN DEFENDS FARMERS' SONS

Rebukes the Vicious Attack Made by  
Bishop Worthington.

**CALLS HIM TO STRICT TASK**

Nebraskan Says Education Is the  
Privilege of All.

**BELIEVES OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE GIVEN**

How the Nominee Spent Yesterday  
and What He Said in His  
Speeches.

Quincy, Ill., October 24.—This was a lazy, mean day of campaigning for William J. Bryan. It is true he traveled 300 miles through his native state and spoke more than a dozen times, but comparisons with his recent work makes the addressed used applicable. He began at Ottawa in the morning, made some speeches at Spring Valley coal region, shot over to the Mississippi river, Rock Island, and after making a wide detour by way of Monmouth, Macomb and Bushnell, went back to the Mississippi, concluding the day at Quincy. Late tonight he left for Jacksonville, the town where Mr. and Mrs. Bryan attended school and were married, to remain there until Monday afternoon.

The interview with Bishop Worthington which contained some decided reference to the free silver agitation and the education of the children of farmers was read carefully by Mr. Bryan today and he made a spirited response to the reverend gentleman's statements in his speech at Monmouth this evening.

Mr. Bryan also took occasion to speak at La Salle about the criticisms passed by General Harrison and President Ingalls, of the Big Four, on his advice concerning the rights of farmers to their lands.

Large crowds were again the order today.

About 500 people were there. They were fresh from impeding republican doctrinaires who manifested the fear of the democratic party, because our party has stood for bimetallism, for the use of gold and silver as standard money, during its existence. I say, therefore, that when a republican comes to us to tell us that the democratic party has taken a new position,

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**32 PAGES.**

ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1896.

## Their Party and Candidate Abandoned

The abandonment of their party by the populist committee and the withdrawal of the populist electoral ticket leaves but two electoral tickets in the field in Georgia—the Bryan and Sewall ticket and the affair that represents McKinley and Hobart. In this summary we need not enumerate the side issues.

Thus it happens that the old line is drawn anew, and the contest in this state between democratic principles and republican demands is to be renewed. This being the case, it is hardly necessary to dwell upon that feature of the campaign or to trouble ourselves with the result. The people will take care of that, and in quite the old fashion—the old fashion that gave to the democrats in this state majorities ranging from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

At this moment interest centers in the remarkable attitude of the populist committee, which have not only abandoned their party, but have deliberately sacrificed the interests of the populist candidate for vice president in his home state. They have done this without excuse, without reason, and in direct violation of the expressed wishes of Mr. Watson. They have contemptuously set aside their candidate for vice president, betrayed every interest committed to their care as leaders, and abandoned their party.

What excuse do these populist leaders offer for their remarkable course? What pretext do they put forward for depriving Mr. Watson of an electoral ticket in his own state? Hear them: "Whereas, the democratic party of this state has persistently rejected all offers of an honorable fusion with the people's party upon an electoral ticket; therefore, etc."

The infamy of this pretzel is shown by the record. That record, which was made by the populist leaders themselves, shows that they positively refused to enter into any negotiations that did not contemplate the complete abandonment of Mr. Sewall by the democrats. They made this their ultimatum and fixed as the limit for its acceptance the day on which the democratic committee met. This is the text of the offer of "honorable fusion" which the democratic committee was compelled to accept or reject:

We insist that the democratic party of Georgia withdraw six of their electors, substituting the remaining six populist electors, with the understanding that the thirteen shall cast their votes for Bryan and Watson.

It is further resolved, That if the democratic party does not accede to the foregoing just and reasonable proposition within five days from date, etc. That was their idea of "honorable fusion." That they must have thought there was something "honorable" concealed somewhere in the proposition is shown by the sequel; for as soon as they saw that the democrats, while ready to negotiate for just fusion, had no intention of sacrificing Mr. Sewall in Georgia, these populist leaders turned around and used the machete on Mr. Watson.

Now, what is the logical conclusion to be drawn from this remarkable political burlesque? It would be absurd to suppose the populist committee had any idea that the democratic committee would accept their ridiculous ultimatum. They were careful to give it a shape that would prevent the democrats from giving it even serious consideration. What were their motives? They must have had some scheme or plan on hand. Did they intend from the first to abandon the interests of their

party and sacrifice Mr. Watson? Certainly it seems so. They knew that the democrats, having in view the union of all voters in Georgia who oppose the money power and the gold standard, were ready to consider any just and reasonable plan of fusion whereby the opponents of republicanism and the gold standard might consolidate their forces at the polls. To say that there was no ulterior motive behind such an ultimatum as the populist committee presented to the democrats would be to give that committee small credit for intelligence.

But Henry George's opinion, after five weeks of unceasingly laboring which he is probably qualified to conduct, has nothing to be lightly set aside. He is honest, he is intelligent, he is unprejudiced, he is disinterested. He has nothing to gain by misrepresenting the facts, and those who know him best believe that he is not misrepresenting them. We see that he is a man to be listened to with respect, and we say to those light-hearted gentlemen who are so gaily settling the election in advance that they can do infinite harm at this time, that encouraging overconfidence, but on the other hand, a great deal of good by giving us more work and less language.

Indications of Mr. Bryan's election could hardly be more promising than they are at present, and when the votes of the American people are registered in November it will be found that Mr. George has not prophesied in vain.

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Good Enough for the People.  
We observe with some degree of amusement, as well as surprise, that there are some republican optimists in Georgia who seem honestly to believe that republicanism has some chance of drumming up white converts in this state. They say that republicanism does not mean now what it meant twenty-five years ago, and that sentiments which had their proper place in party politics at that time must surely give way to material and practical ideas.

That is true enough except as to the inference that such changes lead to republicanism. Democratic ideas—we mean ideas that are genuinely democratic—have always been sufficient for the safety of the republic and the safety of the state. They are the ideas on which all our institutions rest, and on which all just laws are framed. Every just law on the statute book today is democratic, and every unjust one is undemocratic. Every piece of legislation that has proved odious to the people during the past twenty-five years is of republican origin, and, therefore, undemocratic.

It is entirely true that the republican party of today is different from the republican party of twenty-five years ago. It was bad enough then, but it is worse now. Hanna, Platt, and Quay, and Hesing are no improvement on Sumner, and Garfield, and Blaine and hundreds of other men, who, with all their political prejudices against the ex-confederates, were not the creatures of corporations, and were not owned by the money power and the trusts.

The people of Georgia twenty-five years ago had no trouble in disposing of the bayonets which the republicans sought to set about the ballot box; but the rubber dollar that has doubled in purchasing power by stealing values from property and the products of labor is a more sinister affair.

Democracy in Georgia, as well as in the nation, has always been sufficient for all purposes of government. It has been equal to every emergency. When it was necessary to save the people from the bayonet rule of the republicans the democratic party saved them. When it was necessary to save the people from Clevelandism (a fresh form of republicanism) the democracy did it. And so it will be to the end. Ambitious men rise and fall; traitors come and go; and parties are born and buried; but the democratic party remains the same, surviving the shock of defeat, or enjoying the triumph of victory with the same equanimity. It is the only party now surviving that witnessed the beginning of the republic, and its real defeat will come only when the republic is no more.

In speaking of the demonetization of silver Mr. Cooper, on one occasion, said:

With regard to the demonetization of silver, every intelligent man must see that as silver now forms more than one-half of the coined money of the world, the effect of demonetizing silver must not only be to devalue the dollar, but must appreciate the value of silver in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced. The plan for demonetizing silver is said to have been just presented to the great bankers of Europe at the great Paris exposition. It required a little examination to show that the demonetization of silver would appreciate the value of gold and thus add hundreds of millions to their wealth.

The definition of patriotism has changed since the time of Mr. Cooper, and the honor of the government is now in the keeping of the money power. Such is virtually the contention of those who advocate the gold standard.

Mr. George on the Result.  
Six weeks ago, when Mr. Henry George, as the special agent of The New York Journal, began his tour of the doubtful states he was firmly convinced in his own mind that Bryan would be defeated.

So completely was he possessed with this idea that in a spirit of candor and fair dealing, he acquainted the management of the paper with what he considered to be his disqualification and advised them to assign the difficult task to some one else. Nevertheless the services of Mr. George were engaged, and he duly started upon his mission.

The result of his tour of the doubtful states is already familiar to the public. His observations soon convinced him of the error of his first opinion and satisfied him beyond a doubt that Mr. Bryan was the choice of the people.

On returning to New York Mr. George published a card over his own signature in which he declared that his convictions were even more decided than his letters to The Journal represented, and that Mr. Bryan, in his judgment, would be the next president of the United States.

In this connection it is best to use the exact language of Mr. George himself. Modestly referring to his observations, with a cheerful admission as to his fallibility, Mr. George says:

I have no ability to see into the future and am unable to tell the motives of judgment that beat many born of women; but this is my opinion as to what will be, formed after five weeks of diligent, cautious and dispassionate effort to learn the strength of the tides of political opinion now running in that part of the country.

This was not my first opinion—on the contrary, it at first seemed to me that McKinley, not Bryan, would carry the

central west; but it is the matured conviction with which I came back to New York. And that the tide is running more strongly toward Bryan, I am convinced.

HENRY GEORGE.

The Washington Post, which is one of the fairest sheets in the country, comments at some length on the views of Mr. George, and, in closing, pays this tribute to the able correspondent:

But Henry George's opinion, after five weeks of unceasingly laboring which he is probably qualified to conduct, has nothing to be lightly set aside. He is honest, he is intelligent, he is unprejudiced, he is disinterested. He has nothing to gain by misrepresenting the facts, and those who know him best believe that he is not misrepresenting them.

We see that he is a man to be listened to with respect, and we say to those light-hearted gentlemen who are so gaily settling the election in advance that they can do infinite harm at this time, that encouraging overconfidence, but on the other hand, a great deal of good by giving us more work and less language.

Indications of Mr. Bryan's election could hardly be more promising than they are at present, and when the votes of the American people are registered in November it will be found that Mr. George has not prophesied in vain.

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

**32 PAGES.**

ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1896.

## Their Party and Candidate Abandoned

The abandonment of their party by the populist committee and the withdrawal of the populist electoral ticket leaves but two electoral tickets in the field in Georgia—the Bryan and Sewall ticket and the affair that represents McKinley and Hobart. In this summary we need not enumerate the side issues.

Thus it happens that the old line is drawn anew, and the contest in this state between democratic principles and republican demands is to be renewed. This being the case, it is hardly necessary to dwell upon that feature of the campaign or to trouble ourselves with the result. The people will take care of that, and in quite the old fashion—the old fashion that gave to the democrats in this state majorities ranging from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

At this moment interest centers in the remarkable attitude of the populist committee, which have not only abandoned their party, but have deliberately sacrificed the interests of the populist candidate for vice president in his home state. They have done this without excuse, without reason, and in direct violation of the expressed wishes of Mr. Watson. They have contemptuously set aside their candidate for vice president, betrayed every interest committed to their care as leaders, and abandoned their party.

What excuse do these populist leaders offer for their remarkable course? What pretext do they put forward for depriving Mr. Watson of an electoral ticket in his own state? Hear them: "Whereas, the democratic party of this state has persistently rejected all offers of an honorable fusion with the people's party upon an electoral ticket; therefore, etc."

The infamy of this pretzel is shown by the record. That record, which was made by the populist leaders themselves, shows that they positively refused to enter into any negotiations that did not contemplate the complete abandonment of Mr. Sewall by the democrats. They made this their ultimatum and fixed as the limit for its acceptance the day on which the democratic committee met. This is the text of the offer of "honorable fusion" which the democratic committee was compelled to accept or reject:

We insist that the democratic party of Georgia withdraw six of their electors, substituting the remaining six populist electors, with the understanding that the thirteen shall cast their votes for Bryan and Watson.

It is further resolved, That if the democratic party does not accede to the foregoing just and reasonable proposition within five days from date, etc. That was their idea of "honorable fusion." That they must have thought there was something "honorable" concealed somewhere in the proposition is shown by the sequel; for as soon as they saw that the democrats, while ready to negotiate for just fusion, had no intention of sacrificing Mr. Sewall in Georgia, these populist leaders turned around and used the machete on Mr. Watson.

Now, what is the logical conclusion to be drawn from this remarkable political burlesque? It would be absurd to suppose the populist committee had any idea that the democratic committee would accept their ridiculous ultimatum. They were careful to give it a shape that would prevent the democrats from giving it even serious consideration. What were their motives? They must have had some scheme or plan on hand. Did they intend from the first to abandon the interests of their

party and sacrifice Mr. Watson? Certainly it seems so. They knew that the democrats, having in view the union of all voters in Georgia who oppose the money power and the gold standard, were ready to consider any just and reasonable plan of fusion whereby the opponents of republicanism and the gold standard might consolidate their forces at the polls. To say that there was no ulterior motive behind such an ultimatum as the populist committee presented to the democrats would be to give that committee small credit for intelligence.

But Henry George's opinion, after five weeks of unceasingly laboring which he is probably qualified to conduct, has nothing to be lightly set aside. He is honest, he is intelligent, he is unprejudiced, he is disinterested. He has nothing to gain by misrepresenting the facts, and those who know him best believe that he is not misrepresenting them.

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HE DAY.

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laid with the  
newspaper. The city are invited to an  
open air service of singing and prayer  
will be held on South Broad street this  
morning near Hunter.

The services will be conducted under  
the auspices of the Young Men's Prayer Asso-

ciations with the  
a special wire run  
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for Adel. . . . .  
(Special).—The new  
to govern the town  
year, is as follows: L.  
Widmer, J. A. J. Pan-  
A. Panisch, E. F.

## VOTE FOR BRYAN SAYS BURNHAM

Tennessee Elector at Large  
Withdraws from Populism

WILL FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

Says Third Party Leaders in His State  
Defeated Fusion.

BELIEVES IN WORKING FOR PRINCIPLE

Calls on the Populists To Get in Line  
and See That Bryan and Sewall  
Are Given Majorities in  
Every State in the  
Union.

## POPULISTS QUIT THEIR STATE TICKET.

West Virginia Third Party Candidates Put Spoils  
Aside for Patriotic Harmony--Ohio Fur-  
nishes an Example.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 24.—Three of the men on the populist state ticket have formally resigned and it is supposed the others will soon follow. The three who resigned are: Colonel Fitzgerald, candidate for governor; W. C. Miller, candidate for auditor, and I. H. Offner, candidate for treasurer. All resign in favor of the democratic nominees and for the good of the cause of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The letters of resignation appear in the party organ today.

Columbus, O., October 24.—L. J. Finley, populist candidate for congress in this district, resigned from the ticket today in the interest of John J. Lentz, the democratic candidate.

for professional duty did not require this course, the experiences of the last month have given me all the 'active politics' that I will desire unless a decided change of heart and inclination is felt."

### TRIAL TRIP COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Battalion Massachusetts Given Its  
Final Test Yesterday.

For Monroe, Va., October 24.—The trial of the Massachusetts was a complete success in every respect and her officers are delighted with the splendid qualities she displayed.

Her heavy guns were fired several times and not a flaw was discovered after the test. Her speed and turning circles were also highly satisfactory.

### NATURE'S CATHODE RAY.

A Scientist Discovers a Strange Quality  
in the Moon's Light.

From the New York Journal.

That the rays of the moon are at times cathode and capable of penetrating opaque substances is the latest discovery. Professor Rosenthal's apparatus is thus supplied by nature, and is within the reach of everybody.

The maker of this scientific discovery is a German electrician, G. Dohrmann of Bremen. He is not working with a number of other scientists, and the results they have obtained are receiving serious attention in Germany.

He says that Buchanan was determined to defeat fusion and was arbitrary and dictatorial and had frequent contacts with Stahlman, the enemy of the party and malignant foe to the country, and intimated that from the delay it was questionable whether Stahlman did not also control the democratic committee. After the democrats refused to fuse, it was then suggested and agreed that the populists withdraw their electoral ticket and remove the only obstacle in the way of defeating McKinley in the state. The fusion committee reported the ticket withdrawn and some of the members of the state committee were gone home.

When the state committee met last Saturday night, he says Horace Merritt, T. C. Cain, W. B. Lanham, Sid Bond and himself agreed that if there was no fusion, all the blame should rest upon the democrats did not intend to fuse, was alarmed at the prospect of losing the state for Bryan.

On September 21st Senator Butler wrote him urging the acceptance of four electors offered by the democrats. Mr. Burnham says he urged Buchanan to reopen negotiations, but without effect. He favored fusion in his speeches, and while at Brownsville received a letter from Buchanan remonstrating with him and had replied that his action was not approved he was ready to quit.

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When the next day McDowell urged that the action be rescinded, as it would defeat him for congress in the ninth district, but his appeal was spurned.

Burnham says he has just learned that the action had been rescinded on the claim that the committee have no power to withdraw, and finding himself out of line with the committee, he tendered his resignation and urges coworkers to help elect Mr. Bryan, not for his sake, but for the sake of principle.

The discoverer has a theory that the rays from the moon are obtained in the following way: the moon is at the perihelion, the sun is at the aphelion, and the earth is at the mean distance. It is atmospheric like that of the earth. It is a body capable of producing an atmosphere when they produce light and warmth, and enable us to see the moon. But certain disturbances of the atmosphere permit some of the rays to reach the earth, and that is why they are only to be concerned that the penetrating rays were for periods of a minute or so and then ceased.

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## KAISER IN TROUBLE

German Soldiers' Harsh Treatment of Civilians Brings Censure.

## WAR BUDGET WILL BE FOUGHT

European Affairs Make Military Bill a Matter of Vital Importance.

## DESPITE OPPOSITION MONEY WILL BE VOTED

One Lieutenant Sent to Prison for Attacking a Citizen—English and German Press Quarrel.

Berlin, October 24.—The conciliatory tendencies which are understood to characterize the government's new bill for the reform of the military code of procedure, which is to be introduced in the reichstag at the beginning of the session of that body next month, is partly explained by the universal feeling of indignation which has been created by the cowardly outrages which have recently been committed upon unarmed and defenseless civilians by army officers, an example of which was furnished a week or so ago by the dastardly attack made upon a civilian at Carlsruhe, by Lieutenant Bruzewitz, who has since been sentenced to four years imprisonment in a fortress and dismissal from the army, greatly to the surprise of everybody.

Another cause of the mild tone of the government's demands in respect of the military code bill is the fact that the necessities of the government require that the reichstag shall grant a very large increase in the credits for the army and navy and the kaiser and his advisors are unwilling to risk the defeat of their plans by adhering to their former unbending position in regard to the military bill, which in view of the present aspect of European affairs has become a matter of importance in the eyes of the government in comparison with the more important question of Germany's military and naval strength as rapidly as possible. It is now known that the emperor's proposals which have been alluded to as merely designed to improve the artillery arm of the military service involve the complete reconstruction of the batteries, the augmentation of the gun and caliber of the field guns and an extensive alteration of the naval equipments.

The Freisinnige Press are already in arms and declare that an organized and powerful opposition will make vigorous onslaughts upon the reichstag and insist upon straightforward explanations on the part of the government to categorical interrogations. It is easy to foretell that the government will reply that the explanations are impossible, inasmuch as they would reveal secrets incident to the conduct of the war, and that claims of the government will be referred to a committee of the reichstag and that they will be subsequently voted favorably, there is no doubt.

**Officers Impose on Civilians.**

In regard to the outrages of military officers on civilians, it is noticeable that the long suffering German bourgeoisie are losing patience, and the murder of Strembeck by Lieutenant Bruzewitz at Carlsruhe seems likely to bring about a climax throughout Germany, especially in the

## COMPANIES CAN COME WITHOUT CHARGE.

## Railroads Will Transport Military Free Coming to Inaugural Ceremonies on Saturday.

The details of the inaugural exercises of Governor Atkinson next Saturday are being arranged by the several committees and authorities in charge.

It is expected that many of the military companies of the state will come to take part in the big parade, nearly all of the railroads having agreed to transport the military free of charge.

An important order was issued by Adjutant General Kell yesterday, as follows:

"State of Georgia, Adjutant General's Office, Atlanta, October 21, 1896.—The following information relative to the inaugural parade is published for the information of the state troops.

"Free transportation over all lines leading to Atlanta, with the exception of the Georgia railroad and the Plant system, which have not been heard from, has been secured for state troops attending the inaugural parade on Saturday, the 25th instant.

"Commingling of regiments, separate battalions, and of each company that will attend will report to this office, by telegraph, at the earliest opportunity, giving strength and stations of troops and the desired route of travel where there are competing lines, in order that transportation arrangements may be completed.

"Colonel William G. Oberar, Inspector general of rifle practice, will have charge of the senior line officer, present for duty, will command the state troops, whom they will report immediately on their arrival not later than 9 a.m. on the 25th instant. He will co-operate with the marshal of the day in carrying out the military features of the programme.

JOHN MINTON KELL  
Adjutant General."

south, where every town is organizing meetings to protest against the ruffianism indulged in by army officers. The Berlin papers, which have taken part in the matter and publish absolutely incredible stories about the outrages which aristocratic blackguards in the army perpetrate upon civilians at Carlsruhe. It isn't Bruzewitz alone that is complained of, but a number of other officers of the gendarmerie's regiment, including, and in course of time of his remarks criticised severely the large number of prosecutions for what was regarded for les mane. A large force of police were within the precincts of the hall and seized the speaker, who was then remanded by the remarks of Herr Ross to close his meeting, which they did very unmercifully.

The Rhine Gazette publishes the report of a case of a captain of dragoons assaulting a restauranteur at Auerbach. The captain differed with the proprietor of the restaurant about the amount of his bill and proceeded to settle the dispute by dealing the landlord several blows on the head with his saber, inflicting severe wounds.

## WEYLER SUPPRESSES A PAPER.

Chief Editor Disappears and His Associates Are Arrested.

Havana, October 21.—The government has suppressed La Discusion, an independent daily newspaper of this city, because of its publication of a leading article commenting on an action which was taken by the New York Herald on Saturday last, advising that the United States and Mexico should act in concert to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Cuban trouble.

Manuel Coronado, the chief editor of the paper, has disappeared. Señores Escobar and Jiménez, other editors, were arrested yesterday, but were released today.

Senor Coronado is also the Havana correspondent of The Liberal, of Madrid. The suppression of the paper has caused much comment, owing to the importance of the journal.

It has been ordered that all printed matter, Spanish and foreign, be submitted to the censor at the postoffice.

## HON. HOLMES CUMMINS IS DEAD

Leading Lawyer and Politician Passes Away in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., October 21.—Hon. Holmes Cummins, one of the foremost lawyers and politicians of the south, and ex-democratic national committeeman from this state died here tonight.

## FEAR BRYAN MAY WIN

London Papers Say McKinley's Success Is Not Certain.

## THEY DEFEND HANNA'S MAN

Say It Is to England's Interest To Get Him In.

## WANT NO AMERICAN POLICY BEGUN

Turkish Question Is Still Tied Up With No Hope of Immediate Relief.

London, October 24.—(Special Cable Letter.)—The leading weekly papers of London are devoting column after column of space to articles speculating upon the result of the coming presidential election in the United States.

The Spectator, in a leading article under the caption "If Bryan Is Elected," refuses to admit that the victory of McKinley is a foregone conclusion. The vehemence of the republican managers in affirming that McKinley's triumph is assured, the Spectator says, rather suggests a res dubia est. The rise in wheat in America will do no harm to Bryan's chances if the people are convinced that it was brought by the machinations of the British and eastern goldbugs.

English investors in America ought to prepare for the possible election of Bryan. A financial cataclysm following thereon, involving as it would be over \$1,000,000,000 of British investments would shake the fabric of the credit of the world. And if the London financial situation should keep its head and wait until the situation cleared, as it ultimately would, all would be well.

The Speaker devotes a long article to comments upon the composition of the United States congress as a leading question of moment. "McKinley is certain to be elected," the Speaker says, "but he is more likely to be a figurehead or a puppet than a really active force."

Turkish Question Muddled.

The discussion which is in progress among the powers in regard to Turkey still hangs, upon the proposals made by Lord Salisbury that the clauses of the treaty of Paris giving the porte the power to refuse to permit the passage of warships through the Dardanelles be rescinded; that the administration of the affairs of the Turkish provinces be placed under the supervision of the powers and that the conference of the European powers shall not include any in their deliberations which it may be under consideration.

The British foreign officers are in expectation that Lord Salisbury will be successful in gaining the points embodied in his demands through the assistance and support of Russia, which power has obtained the reluctant consent of France to these proposals. A conference will be summoned by Russia to meet at St. Petersburg.

It has been ordered that all printed matter, Spanish and foreign, be submitted to the censor at the postoffice.

## Ginhouse and Cotton Burned.

Davidsboro, Ga., October 21.—(Special.)—The ginhouse of Kittrell & Horion, four miles north of town, was burned this morning with thirty-two bales cotton, aggregating a loss of \$1,500.

## EVERYTHING NEW IN THE . . .

## Silk Departm't.

## SILKS.

21 pieces of changeable Taffeta, regular 85c quality, beautiful colorings.

At 65c a Yard.

## Jackets.

Navy Blue Beaver Jackets, new sleeve and front, the best value in Atlanta,

At \$4.50.

## Ladies' Wrappers

In Owing Flannels, French Flannel, Prints and Percales; a large variety to select from in late styles.

\$4.50 to \$7.50.

## Ladies' Sweaters.

All Colors and Prices.

## FUR COLLARETTES

The Very Latest.

## Special on Capes.

Double Beaver, navy blue and black Capes with seal edge, full sweep Cape.

Only \$2.25

## Corduroy Waists

Look everything in the line. We have a new stock of Corduroy for Norfolk Waists.

## Silks

In all colors. Trimming Silks and Velvets, all new colorings and stripes; also Nets and plain and embroidered Chiffons.

## Velvets

In all colors. Trimming Silks and Velvets, all new colorings and stripes; also Nets and plain and embroidered Chiffons.

## The Largest Variety of EVENING GOODS In the City.

## Dress Goods

Have been cut in price. See the prices of our Novelty Suits and goods by the yard cut 25 per cent from former prices.

Dress Goods—Silk and wool mixtures, 45c, 75c.

## New Prices Throughout the Dress Goods Department

## Black and Colored.

## Novelty Suits.

\$15.00 Suits cut down to . . . \$10.00

\$20.00 Suits cut down to . . . 12.50

\$30.00 Suits cut down to \$20.00 and 22.00

## Dress Trimmings.

All kinds of dull Jet Trimmings for mourning.

In fur-edged and bad Trimmings we have

Ostrich Feathers, Seal Fur, Fox Fur, Alas-

Seal and Anchors, Fox white, black, tan and gray.

Heads and Tails to match all Trimmings.

## 6-Button Length

## Evening Gloves

From \$2.00 a Pair Up.

## Towel Specials.

Now see these all-linen Huck, 18x36, and Birds-

eyes, 20x30, all-linen Towels.

Special Down to \$1.50.

## 18x36 Crash and Huck Linen Towels.

## Special at 10c.

## 16x36 all-linen hemmed Huck Towels, at 10c.

## Special \$1.00 per dozen.

## 10-4 Spread, Crochet.

## Special at 60c.

Handsome 11-4 full weight and size spread.

## Special at \$1.00.

## Our Rug Departm't Largest South.

## RUGS

From 50c to \$300.00.

## We have Parlor Cabinets, China Closets,

Sideboards, Hat Racks, etc., on which we can

save you 35 to 50 per cent.

## Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, at \$1.50.

## RUGS

And 36x72 Smyrnas at \$2.50.

## We have an enormous line of LACE CURTAINS

Every known Weave; new styles.

## We Import Mattings

From China and Japan—40 yard rolls for \$2.00

40 yard rolls for \$5.00

100 Hassocks, special at 40c

100 Hassocks, special at 60c

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We execute high-class Drapery work and

Upholstering. We have engaged one of the

best known artists in New York City. We

furnish designs and estimates.

As far as teamsters are concerned, they

are thoroughly ignorant of the game.

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## SINKING IN PRICES

During the Past Week December Wheat  
Has Declined 10 3-4 Cents.

A SHARP BREAK YESTERDAY  
Speculation in Stocks Closed Strong  
With Prices Higher—Cotton  
Closed Higher and Steady.

Chicago, October 24.—Wheat is sinking in price so rapidly that even its most devoted friends have been compelled to sell. Yesterday induced a moderate return of confidence, but today's break not only offset that revival, but carried dismay to some of the most pronounced and consistent bulls. Liverpool wheat was not called to account yesterday, but the market improved, but not to additional gloom over the middle leaders of wheat by declining from \$2.32 to \$2.31. This was the all-important factor in this market during the day's session. The cash wheat situation was somewhat relieved, but the wheat was very much more comfortable condition reported, money with which to carry the grain is badly needed, and the stringency is most discouraging. Ordinary news pertaining to the market cut little figure. December wheat opened from 70¢ to 70¢, sold between 70¢ and 70¢, closing at 70¢—30¢ under yesterday's close, wheat was weak and 30¢ per bushel lower.

Corn—Corn dropped in price through the influence of the demoralization existing in wheat. There has not been any extraordinary buying on the recent bulges, so that the break did not bring out 25¢ per bushel better, and 27¢ per bushel, closing at 27¢—30¢ under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and 4¢ lower.

Oats were cheaper today than yesterday, the reduced prices of wheat and corn drawing the value of this grain downward with it. All oats closed 3¢ under yesterday. Cash oats were weak and 4¢ per bushel lower.

Provisions—A strong hog market confirmed strength potent to support and advance prices of products for the last few days. The hogs, when finally extended in case tone to this market, January pork and January lard closed unchanged and January lard 2¢ higher.

The following figures are as follows in Chicago:

Wheat Open High Low Close  
October . . . . . 67 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2  
November . . . . . 67 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2  
December . . . . . 67 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2  
January . . . . . 67 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2  
February . . . . . 67 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2  
March . . . . . 68 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2 68 1/2  
April . . . . . 69 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 69 1/2  
May . . . . . 70 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2 70 1/2  
June . . . . . 71 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 71 1/2  
July . . . . . 72 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2 72 1/2  
August . . . . . 73 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2 73 1/2  
September . . . . . 74 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2 74 1/2  
October . . . . . 75 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2  
November . . . . . 75 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2  
December . . . . . 75 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2  
January . . . . . 75 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2  
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July . . . . . 80 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2 80 1/2  
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**CASE WAS NOT HEARD****THOUGHT HIM DEAD****NEAL MAKES APPEAL****FIVE TICKETS SHOWN****MAY BE THE SLAYER**

**Northeastern Suit in Athens Postponed to November 14th.**

**NEW ROAD SURE TO BE BUILT**

**Contracts Have Already Been Let for Some of the Grading and Rails Have Been Bought.**

Athens, Ga., October 24.—(Special)—The receivable case of the Northeastern railroad was called in court this morning but on account of a slight illness of Judge Van Epps, counsel for Mr. Richards, Judge Hutchins set the hearing on the case for November 14th at the Statehouse.

Judge Van Epps stated that he demurred to the petition for a permanent receiver on two grounds. First, that the superior court of Clarke county had no jurisdiction, as both Messrs. Richards and Mr. O'Farrell in Atlanta. Second, that his partner can not sue him in a case of this kind.

It was stated that the first quarter's rental of the road had been paid, and that in all probability some settlement of the receivership business would be reached at an early date.

Mr. Richards talks confidently of the Atlanta and Tuscaloosa Georgia and Atlantic railroad. He says the line will be located between Athens and Augusta by November 10th, and that the grading will be commenced not later than December 1st. He has already let contracts for the grading of the road from Athens to St. Louis, Ogisterhough county. It will be decided in a short while whether the new road will go by Washington or Danburg, it depending upon which town puts up the largest subscription to the bonds of the road.

Mr. Richards says the Northeastern road master cuts no ice in this affair. If that road is not used it will be bought from the state.

Suggestions are made that the road be built from Athens via Jefferson to Gainesville, and the latter place be willing to pay handsomely for the road. Going out of Athens the new road will run a few miles of the Seaboard track and will cross the Oconee river on the large iron bridge of that railroad.

Mr. Richards has just purchased 100 tons of fifty-six pound steel rails with which to make all necessary repairs upon the track of the Northeastern road.

**Great Sorrow Here.**

Great sorrow is prevalent in Athens over the death of ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp. Mr. Crisp numbered his friends in this city by the hundreds. In his recent contest for the senatorial chair he was several hundred gold standard dealers and the commercial community, division whatever on the question of the senatorial, all being for Mr. Crisp. Our people feel that they in common with the state and nation have lost a great leader, and a close friend.

**Approaching Marriages.**

Invitations have been issued by Captain and Mrs. James O'Farrell to the marriage of their daughter, Lelia, to Mr. Richard Morello Jones, of Atlanta. This marriage was to take place half past one o'clock at the residence of Captain and Mrs. O'Farrell, on Pulsat street.

Another approaching marriage is that of Miss Lelia Cain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cain, and Mr. Wesley S. Shy, a prosperous young man. This marriage is to occur at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cain, on Oconee street, Wednesday, Nov. 1st, at 8:30 o'clock.

**WILL HAVE JOINT DEBATES.**

Literary Societies Arranging for Discussions at University.

Athens, Ga., October 24.—(Special)—One of the interesting developments in college is that of the Phi Kappa and Demosthenian Literary Societies. The young men have infused new life into these societies and have adopted a plan that will yield splendid results.

During the present session there are to be a number of joint debates between representatives of the two societies. This will give great interest in them, and the debaters will do their best to win the victory for their societies.

The Bryan and Sewall club of the university has decided to hold a rally in conjunction with the city democratic club at an early date.

The report of Manager Boland, of the university baseball team, shows that the experts of the team last year exceeded the receipts of the team.

The S. A. E. fraternity gave a delightful german Friday night, complimentary to their young lady friends. Mr. George T. Jackson, of Augusta, was the leader.

**HE CAME FROM JERSEY.**

**That Fact Explained the Seeming Ignorance of a Joking New Yorker.**

From The New York Press.

So many delusions are prevailing on McKinley in Corinth these days that travelers on trains going east and west have become accustomed to the sight and pay very little attention to the sound money enthusiasts, who are usually rigged out in fantastic tall hats and long brightly colored badges. The mistake of the individual in this story was, therefore, pardonable.

It was on the train that the New York delegation to the annual meeting of the brewers of the United States traveled to Pittsburgh. Several of the craft left the brewery, a porter and a waiter, of the smokers' club. One of the brewers, wearing a longer badge than usual, and his tall hat seemingly lengthened by his short, thin, wavy form, took a vacant seat behind the inebriated traveler, who had been disturbed by some small talk on the car. He was soon drawn to take a positive interest in anything until it slowly dawned on him that the man behind him was not returning his good-natured grimes. With a tremendous effort he lurched round in his seat, gashed the ear of the tall hat, sawing wide open, then at the expense of the socialite fellow seemed to stretch down to the floor of the car.

"Howish?" he asked, with superabundant blushing.

That wily man looked steadily out of the car window.

"You see shee McKinley, shupposh, eh?" asked the socialite one with a show of soberness.

The thin man didn't seem to hear the girl, as he was repeated in a little better English.

This time the girl heard him, for he was repeating in the seats across the way were leaning forward to "see what Guv would do with the bloke."

"McKinley?" he asked. "What McKinley?"

"I don't know such a man. Never heard of him," said the thin man deliberately, and stilled their mouths to keep their secret.

"What? Say you don't know William McKinley?" Major McKinley, the splendid nominal savior of this country from the repudiationists and anarchists that seek to overthrow it, was the next president. Don't you know McKinley, the next president?"

"Never heard of him," said the thin man deliberately, and stilled their mouths to keep their secret.

"What? Say you don't know Jersey?"

"Who is he?"

"The man who is the next president."

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**BESS CHANGERS.**

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ville hotel, Asheville, N. C., in the heart of the city; news, towns, etc. Address Asheville, N. C.

R and job outfit, car- "which new. Sell or lease.

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for cash, tobacco and one of the tobacco and et; small stock; cheap business. If you mean day between 5 and 10

energetic young man paying retail business.

At snap. Write "Enter-

tain interest in best pay.

to take charge and the best paying job prima- tive, our hands are of half interest chanc- mail not want it; want it; man to take it; and my office, J. Covington.

DR. SALE, cheap, on a in a good neighborhood, whitehall street, city.

like to succeed some doo- go to practice.

Constitution.

an established grocery

cash. Address A. D.

"Retail store" in some

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GROCERY with large

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young man with \$1,000

of goods and manage

house, salary \$125 per

month and expenses.

Charles J. Bishop & Co., St. Louis,

sell-in sun-tunes-thr

**HELP WANTED—Male.**

WANTED—First-class stenographer with

machine; references required. Call at

room 34, Imman building on Monday.

WANTED—A good harness-maker. J. L. Barnes, Washington, Ga.

FOR EXCLUSIVE agency for lighting

advice. About Mfg. Co., Box M.

WANTED—Good, energetic man to

soil and collect and give bond to

corner South Pryor street.

TO SELL candy to the retail trade;

steady employee, experience unne-

cessary. Apply quick sales, etc.

agents. Address P. O. Box 154, New

York City.

WANTED—Twelve intelligent young ladies

to sell all kinds of goods.

Call 814 S. Broad, 10 to 12 Mon-

day. Southern Novelty Co.

LADIES—Glorious opportunity; no invest-

ment; beautiful premiums for yourself.

Write now. Address James H.

Falls City Intercourse Co.,

25-251-sun

**SALESMEN—One** in every state to sell our

goods on credit. Supplies good and

particulars. National Novelty Co., P. O. box 1307, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Two hundred

cashiers, etc. for

two weeks. Call 212-52

WANTED—A good, energetic man to

soil and collect and give bond to

corner South Pryor street.

WANTED—Motto and picture buttons, big

package samples, postpaid, 6 one-cent

each. Harris & Gray, Box 407, A. N. Y.

WANTED—Active agents for the Equi-

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## TO HELP THE NEEDY

Central Union Mission Will Be Dedicated Monday Evening.

### DR. WILLIAMSON TO SPEAK

Mission Will Be Conducted on Non-Sectarian Lines and None Will Be Refused Admittance.

Dedication services of the Central Union mission will be conducted tomorrow evening at the home of the mission on Broad street.

The mission has been established under the auspices of the Young Men's Prayer Association and will remain open at all hours of the day and night. The establishment of the mission has been contemplated by the association for quite a while, but it was not until yesterday that all arrangements were perfected.

The dedication services tomorrow evening will be exceedingly interesting. The opening address will be made by Dr. C. P. Williamson. All of the ministers of the city will be invited to speak and an elaborate programme has been arranged. In addition to the addresses there will be a musical programme.

The mission is located in the hall at 494 South Broad street. This central location was decided upon because the people were ignorant of the fact that those who were in greatest need could more easily reach the center of the city than other sections. The rooms will be attractively fitted up and will be made warm and comfortable for the winter months. The mission will be kept open day and night and no one who is deserving of charity will be refused.

The mission will be conducted strictly on business principles and will be under the direction of executive officers and a board of control. This board is composed of the following gentlemen: C. W. Motes, W. H. Patterson, W. H. West, C. J. Oliver, A. J. Chapman, John A. Morris, C. H. Purdie, Fred Ward, F. M. Robinson and Macom Sharpe.

"That the general public may more fully understand the object of the mission," said Mr. Fred Ward last night, "the board of control has decided to have a series of meetings during the next two weeks each night. We will have the city ministers to preach at these services and will make the meetings as interesting and instructive as possible."

"I do not believe the public knows of the vast work that has been done by the Young Men's Prayer Association. We have been steadily at work for the past six months perfecting all arrangements for an institution of this kind. I was present at the ministers' meeting the other morning and explained our plans to them. They gave the proposed work their hearty endorsement and were prepared to aid the association when possible."

"The mission will not be conducted on denominational lines, and we will refuse none admittance if it is shown that in need of help. The purposes for which the mission will be founded are:

"To feed the hungry.

"To clothe the naked.

"To help the needy.

"To lift the fallen.

"To administer to the sick."

"In connection with the mission will be done a branch which will be established in another part of the city. The two branches will be separate, but will be under the same management."

The public is extended a cordial invitation to attend the dedication services tomorrow evening.

### CHINA'S TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

#### The Great Empire of Confucius Is Beginning To Wake Up.

From The New York Sun.

One of the most important changes in public opinion China has occurred in the province of Hunan, once the most turbulent and bitterly anti-foreign section of the empire. It consists in the removal of the fanatical opposition of all classes to the telegraphic telegraph line, now being constructed by the Chinese government from Wuchang, the capital of the neighboring province of Hupeh, to Changsha, the chief city of Hunan, and the men who are erecting it have had very little trouble with the people. How this change has come may be appreciated when it is said that only five years ago the attempt to string telegraph wires through the frontier town of Lichou was followed by a riot, the mobbing of the telegraph constructor force and its military escort, and a memorial from the provincial authorities to the emperor begging that his effort to introduce this new-fangled contrivance of the hated foreign devils be not repeated, as the people would not endure it.

It was in 1881 that Governor Wu Taicheng, of Hunan, thought the time had come for introducing the telegraph, which was to be used in all the other central provinces of the empire. So he requested the imperial telegraph administration to build a line through the streets of Lichou, a city very near the frontier of the province. The construction party was accompanied by a large military escort, as it was feared that the anti-foreign sentiment might be aroused and the work molested. It will be remembered that Changsha, the capital of Hunan, was the home of Chon Han, the literary graduate who wrote on the Christian religion ever printed in China, and one that resulted in numerous anti-missionary outrages. The working party had only put up a few poles when a great mob formed and drove the telegraph line to the ground. The soldiers who showed fight were shot and stoned, and like most Chinese troops, they concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and fled, abandoning to the rioters several thousand dollars' worth of material, which was piled up and burnt.

Thus the telegraph line, so beloved by victims that it seized a local graduate who had advocated the building of the telegraph line and murdered him savagely. The men who were prominent in this outbreak of bare-faced fanaticism were not ignorant copyists but the leading gentry and literati of Lichou. They were never punished, as the central government did not dare to investigate the affair and put the blame where it belonged.

Since then, although telegraphic lines have been built in many parts of the empire, Hunan, Szechuan, Kiangsu and Kwangtung, a foot of wire has been strung in this great central province of Hunan. Within a few months, however, a new attempt has been made to cut off Changsha, the Hunan capital, and Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh, from the rest of the empire. The governor has met with opposition. This is due partly to the change in sentiment and partly to the wisdom of the governor, who scattered broadcast a proclamation pointing out that the telegraph line would not be carried across private property or interfere with the rights of individual graves. The governor says in his proclamation that Hunan is the only province which has not enjoyed the benefits of the telegraph, and he cites the famine of last winter as an evidence of the loss and suffering caused by lack of telegraphic facilities. Messages asking for relief were to be carried overland to Hankow before they could be put on the wire, thus wasting fifteen days, and when relief messages arrived the same tedious delay occurred. Thus more than a month was lost when every day was valuable. The portion of the proclamation that deals with the practical work of the enterprise is as follows:

"This line of Human will pass over only imperial highways and courier routes, the care of which will be depoted to the chief representatives of the gentry in each district, and hence will interfere in no way with the fields, ancestral graves and houses

### Small Wares.

Vaseline, large bottles	80
Household Ammonia	80
Rice Powder	50
Cascara	40
Tetlow's Face Powder	100
Gilt Edge Shoe Polish	150
Perfection Shoe Polish	90
T. M. Blacking	50
Tracing Wheels	50
David's Black Ink	30
Shaving Brushes 10c and	150
Safety Pins, all sizes	50
Pins	10
Hair Pins	10
Cabinet Hair Pins	50
Mourning Pins	30
Roach Combs 5c and	100
Horn Hair Pins	50
Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes	50
Velvet Binding, 1/4 in	50
Velvet Binding, 2 in.	100
Pat. Hooks and Eyes	30
Bone Casing, bolt.	120
Corset Steels	70
Darning Cotton Balls, 2 for	50
Initial Letters, 50 for	90
Rubber Dressing Combs, 8 in	100
Rubber Dressing Combs, 7 1/2 in	50
Horn Dressing Combs 5c and	100
Fine Combs 5c and	100
Curling Irons, all sizes	50
Kid Curlers 5c and	100
Cotton Elastic, good grade	50
Lisle Elastic	50
Silk Elastic, best grade.	250
Tooth Brushes 5c and	100
Embroidery Hoops, all sizes	50
Box Paper and Envelopes 8c and	120
Shopping Bags	250
Purses 5c and	100
Pocketbooks, all leather	250
Scissors 25c and	350
Pocket Scissors 45c and	650
Shears	750
Imported Extracts, 1/2 oz.	150
Imported Extracts, 1 oz.	250
Imported Extracts, 2 oz.	350
Imported Extracts, 6 oz.	500
Zephyr, per pound	\$1.25
Saxony Wool, per pound	\$1.00
Knitting Yarn, per pound	750
Germantown Wool, pr pound	\$1.25
Filo Embroidery Silk, doz.	290
Embr'dy Silk, Spools, doz.	100
Ice Wool, large balls.	12 1/20
Basting Cotton, 3 spools.	50
Spool Cotton, 3 spools.	100
Ball Thread, per pound	200
Crochet Needles	50

### THE ROSE KID BEST \$1.00 GLOVE ON EARTH.

# Peacock Dunmoy and Spaulgh.

46-48-50-WHITEHALL ST.

No Fakes Here--Every Article Just as we claim in our Advertisements. We sell for Cash, mark all goods . . . . In plain figures--Treat all customers alike--Allow no discounts to the favored few . . . .

### Blankets.

Persian 10x4 Blankets, white and silver gray, per pair	49c
Velvet Binding, 1/4 in	50
Velvet Binding, 2 in.	100
Pat. Hooks and Eyes	30
Bone Casing, bolt.	120
Corset Steels	70
Darning Cotton Balls, 2 for	50
Initial Letters, 50 for	90
Rubber Dressing Combs, 8 in	100
Rubber Dressing Combs, 7 1/2 in	50
Horn Dressing Combs, 5c and	100
Fine Combs, 5c and	100
Curling Irons, all sizes	50
Kid Curlers, 5c and	100
Cotton Elastic, good grade	50
Lisle Elastic	50
Silk Elastic, best grade.	250
Tooth Brushes, 5c and	100
Embroidery Hoops, all sizes	50
Box Paper and Envelopes, 8c and	120
Shopping Bags	250
Purses, 5c and	100
Pocketbooks, all leather	250
Scissors, 25c and	350
Pocket Scissors, 45c and	650
Shears	750
Imported Extracts, 1/2 oz.	150
Imported Extracts, 1 oz.	250
Imported Extracts, 2 oz.	350
Imported Extracts, 6 oz.	500
Zephyr, per pound	\$1.25
Saxony Wool, per pound	\$1.00
Knitting Yarn, per pound	750
Germantown Wool, pr pound	\$1.25
Filo Embroidery Silk, doz.	290
Embr'dy Silk, Spools, doz.	100
Ice Wool, large balls.	12 1/20
Basting Cotton, 3 spools.	50
Spool Cotton, 3 spools.	100
Ball Thread, per pound	200
Crochet Needles	50

### Colored Dress Goods.

30-inch fancy Damassee Suitings, two-toned effects	10c
36-inch fancy Brocadines, combination colorings	15c
42-inch Pompadour Suitings, in newest colorings	25c
36-inch Cashmere, fine Cashmere	19c
40-inch Henrietta, very fine black, black and colors	25c
40-inch Fancy Brocade	25c
40-inch all wool Fancy	50c
46-inch plain Taffetas in light, pink, blue, cream, nile and heliotrope	75c
20-inch Colored Satin, white, cream, pink, blue, nile, purple, garnet and black	48c
22-inch plain Taffetas in light, pink, blue, cream, nile and heliotrope	75c
20-inch Colored Satin, white, cream, pink, blue, nile, purple, garnet and black	48c
22-inch Changeable Brocade, full assortment of colorings	79c
22-inch Black Brocade Gros Grain	69c
22-inch Black Satin Duchesse, Silk Back	75c
27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, Silk Back	98c
23-inch Black Gros Grain Silk	58c
18-inch Silk Velvets, browns, blues, greens, garnets and black	75c
22-inch Silk Finished Velveteen, full line colors	50c
20-inch Black Velveteen, good pile	25c
20-inch extra fine grade Cloak, Silk	\$1.48

### Black Goods.

36 inch all wool Black Serge, extra heavy	25c
46 inch all wool Black Serge	43c
52 inch all wool, extra heavy Black Storm Serge	50c
36 inch Fine Weave Black Cashmere	19c
40 inch Extra Fine Twill Black Henrietta	25c
40 inch Fancy Brocade	25c
40 inch all wool Fancy	50c
46-inch all wool Serges, extra heavy, full line colors	35c
38-inch all wool Scotch Cheviot, brown, gray, garnet	37 1/2c
40-inch all wool Scotch Canvass, combination coloring	50c
44-inch all wool Imported Novelties	75c
48-inch all wool fancy Novelties, all the new weaves	98c
36-inch all wool Cashmere, evening shades	25c
38-inch all wool Henrietta, evening shades	35c
White Flannel, Silk warp, yard wide	89c
Red Twill Flannel, warranted all wool	13 1/2c
Red Twill Flannel, warranted all wool, extra heavy	17 1/2c
54-inch extra heavy Water-proof goods, all colors	48c
54-inch extra heavy English Melton Cloth	85c
52-inch all wool Broadcloth, full line colors	75c
54-inch extra heavy grade	\$1.00

### Wraps.

Ladies' black Melton Cape, braid and fur trimmed	\$2.00
Ladies' Cloth Cape, black and blue, fur and jet trimmed	\$2.98
Ladies' double Cloth Cape, all wool Broadcloth, fur and braid trimmed	\$3.95
Ladies' double 18-inch Plush Cape, fancy lined, Thibet collar, jet trimmed	\$4.98
Ladies' fine grade all wool Kersey Cape, perfectly plain	\$7.50
Ladies'	

of Shoes is to a great  
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a man of long expe-  
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fitters. In buying  
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assume all the risk,  
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\$1.98 Gents' Bals and  
Calf. Each Pair

\$2.89 Gents' Bals  
Hand Welt. Each Pair

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Button, Open, Com-

Needle Toes, Kid or

Button, Ovals, Com-

London and Paris

Spring Heel, Kid or

Leather. Made Dap-

Lace, in any style

any width. Heel or

Goodley Welt, But-

Edge; all the newest

Button and Lace,

Turned, equal to any

gola, Button, C-

Button Sandal or

Bootees, Bill Tops,

Button, Spring Heel,

Button, Kid or Cloth

and Leather. \$1.00

to \$1.50

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would be of interest

Shirts, good Muslin

and Bands. \$1.00

Shirt, New York

Men's Cotton

enforced Back and

Shirts as can be

got Work Shirts

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Men's Collars, all the

our-in-Hand Tucks,

and Club Ties, for

no Undershirts and

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for Hair Undershirts

as Natural Wool Unde-

rshirts, Suits, \$1.50

each Canton Flan-

\$1.00 Lace Shoes,

Pair Warranted.

lace Shoes Cordovan,

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Warranted.

LL LEAGUE

in the Southeastern

Year.

ED FOR NOV. 9

We Will Be Formed

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Promising.

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B. Robins's

ile at the Co-

store.

## THERE'S THE STORE

Where I buy all my goods! Just a passing remark heard on Whitehall street yesterday. It was a patron of the Globe who pointed out our establishment as they passed and suggested the importance of buying at THE GLOBE. You'll get in the same habit if you'll take heed to our price-list appended.

Oxford Mixed Men's Suits in a variety of effects. And perhaps a fibre of cotton may be found. But not enough to prejudice. They are sack suits at \$5.00

OVERCOATS same way and price, \$5.00

All the new patterns and shades in Plaids, Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Vicunas, either style, sack or cutaway, single or double-breasted. Ask to see them, at \$10.00

OVERCOATS extra good at \$10.00

We want you to post yourself at the high-priced tailors' on what to wear, kind of cloth, cut and price, then come to us before buying. Our specially tailored suits are \$15.00

OVERCOATS just same way, \$15.00

Children's Suits, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$3. Knee Pants, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50

Hats, 50c, 75c, 98c, \$1, \$1.50

SHOES FOR THE MASSES.

Black Clay Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Vicunas, either style, sack or cutaway, single or double-breasted. Ask to see them, at \$7.50

OVERCOATS all right at \$7.50

Girard Worsted Suits, of colored twill, and wearing facilities of iron, all new fall-patterns. Dozens of styles, single and double-breasted suits, \$12.50

OVERCOATS, splendid wearers, \$12.50

Don't think we sell only high priced suits because this price looks beyond your means. What you want is here; it's a matter of selection; our highest price suits are

OVERCOATS same way, \$18.00

Men's Trousers, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$3.50, \$4

Mackintoshes, \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50

Boys' Mackintoshes, \$2.50

Youths' Suits, \$5, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10

## SPECIAL SURPRISES IN FURNISHING GOODS.



## You'll Look in Vain

For the equals of our \$3.50 Hats, even at an advance of \$1.50. They are absolutely the peers of any Hats on the market. We guarantee them. What more could you ask?

All the novelties in Furnishings, (Underwear, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Hose, Collars, Cuffs, fancy and plain Shirts, etc.) exclusive, too—even if the PRICES are ORDINARY.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

38 Whitehall Street.

Resess Company—Adv.



## GUNS.

### FINE HAMMERLESS GUN,

Damascus Steel barrels, like cut ..... Only \$25

Double barrel Guns, rebounding locks, Laminated Steel barrel, pistol grip stock ..... Only \$10

PARLOR RIFLES ..... \$1.75 to \$10

Loaded Shells, Cartridges, Powder and Shot.

FITTEN-THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.

Corner Broad and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

## The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. . .

The mail is quick, the telegraph is quicker, but the telephone is instantaneous, and you don't have to wait for an answer.

Don't Forget that you can telephone from your office to any

of the following places:

Atlanta, Chipley, Jonesboro, Opelika, Ala., Phenix City,

Athens, Douglasville, Lithonia, Lovejoy, Palmetto,

Acworth, Decatur, East Point, Lithia Springs, Marietta, Rome,

Austell, Barnesville, Fairburn, Forsyth, Girard, Ala., Manchester, Madison, Muscogee, Newnan, Sunny Side, Social Circle, Stone Mountain, Warm Springs.

We are prepared to furnish Long Distance Telephones and Metallic Circuits to Subscribers, which very much improves the Service.

THIS IS WORTH YOUR INVESTIGATION.

R. L. WEST, Manager, JOHN D. EASTERLIN, Supt. Atlanta, Ga.

W. T. GENTRY, Asst. Supt. W. T. GENTRY, Asst. Supt. Atlanta, Ga.

R. F. MADDOX, President, J. W. RUCKER, Vice Presidents, T. J. PEEL, Cashier, W. L. PEEL, Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000. Stockholders' Liability \$100,000

Interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department, deposits are received



# The Third Violet

TOLD SERIALLY.  
(In Four Installments.)

Stephen Crane's Latest Story.

CHAPTER I.

The engine bellowed its way up the slanting, winding valley. Gray, green, and trees with roots fastened cleverly to the steep, looked down at the struggles of the black granite.

When the train finally released its passengers they burst forth with the enthusiasm of escaping from the hot, bustle of the station, the roar of the little mountain station. The idlers and philosophers from the village were present to examine the consignment of people from the city. These latter, loaded with bundles and luggage, thronged at the stage-drivers.

The stage-drivers thronged at the people from the town.

The word for the new made heavier still and a number of the soft copies of the recent copies of the *Louis Quince*, one a charming in dirt pink and of flowers tied

was made with a opening from bow lace. The low facade, a vase and a tiny ruche simply decolored the way and trimming. The Julian elbow length, and finished at the bunch of lace.

are much used, both entire gowns. Small leaves are in great hats, crowns, belts, trimmings.

heavier than the figures, are also trimmings and mores though they are not women.

pale gray more, pale and pink moss forming. Again other trimmings with thinning showing through, perhaps tiny puff

however, are very the new dance the still pre-

paring, a three-piece; but for the older bodies are often the lace or floral decolletage. At are

width and fall distance over the main a narrow velveteen a bow may en- bracelet, belt with monogram shoulder bags is the sole excuse

of the bodice.

thinmost, and even headings will be used for trimmings bodies several tall light sleeve draperies, fur may distinguish

bears the name of

and trimming, also evening wraps. A

clipped by Paget Fifth Avenue shop

still minin over a

able. This, how- in the lining. Which at the outside with his hands to the

a little swelling, frilly was some- water. It was

ouffs, running round, with narrow edges of of shiny spangles. The collar finished the were big quill- matted the throat chin in a vast bow

came almost to the

what longer and

which is a bird and delicate, now in

This was the black and white of old yellow

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NOVEMBER

2

## FIRST TIME IN ATLANTA

THE FAMOUS CIRCUS THAT HAS MADE ALL AMERICA TALK

YOU HAVE SEEN OTHER SHOWS—NOW SEE THE BIG ONE!

NOVEMBER

2

## RINGLING BROTHERS'

WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS!

Direct from Its Triumphal Tour of the Leading Cities of the North and Southwest; Presented on the Same Scale of Magnificence as characterized the Forty-Five Consecutive Performances Given in the Immense Tattersalls Amphitheater in Chicago, and Everywhere Pronounced By Press and Public,

BEYOND ALL QUESTION OR DOUBT, THE BIGGEST AND BEST SHOW ON EARTH!

MORE NEW, NOVEL, UNIQUE AND HIGH-CLASS CIRCUS FEATURES THAN ALL OTHER SHOWS COMBINED CAN PRODUCE



The Incomparable Acrobatic Marvels of Two Continents. A Whole Family of Acrobats, Performing the Most Difficult Gymnastic Feats in Full Evening Costumes . . .

The Sensation of Parisian Amphitheaters' 3 COMAS  
Most Expert, Danger-Defying Aerialists in the World.

9 LANDAVERS  
Peerless, Plastic, Acrobatic Posers, in Living Monumental Tableaux of Artistic Beauty.

MONS. JOSEPH LE FLUER  
In Terrific Headlong Plunges and Perilous Single and Double Assaults from the Top of a 40-Foot Ladder to the Ground.

FRENCH FAMILY  
Of Fancy Bicyclists and Grotesque Roller Skakers, Direct from Paris. A Complete Play on Wheels.

M'LLIE IRWIN  
The Human Top, Whirling Mid-Air, Suspended by the Teeth, at the Rate of 850 Revolutions a Minute.

10 CHAMPION RIDERS  
Mike Rooney, Wm. De Mott, Jerome Deihl, Chas. Anson, Al. Leonard, Elena Ryland, Lizzie Rooney, Josie Nelson, Sallie Hughes, Marion Leslie and a score of other Horsemen and Horsewomen.

## 9 NELSONS

The Highest Salaried Act Extant. A Forfeit of \$10,000 Offered by Ringling Brothers for Their Equals. Their Peers Have and Never Will Exist . . .

A Revelation in Trained Animal Sensations,  
3 HERDS OF EDUCATED ELEPHANTS

Simultaneously Appearing in Three Separate Rings, Including the Only Herd of  
PERFORMING BABY ELEPHANTS  
In the World.

NATALIE'S PIG CIRCUS  
Performing the Most Difficult and Laughable Feats, and Climbing Ladders Elevated 40 Feet in the Air.

Stupendous Revival of the  
ANCIENT ROMAN HIPPODROME

A Glorious Picture of Rome Under the Caesars, Reproducing with Starting Realism, the Sports, Gladiatorial Displays and Thrilling Races of the Roman Maximus, Together with the Racing Glories of the Modern Turf.

MILLION DOLLAR MENAGERIE  
The Most Complete Zoological Collection on Earth. Kong, the only Genuine Chimpanzee in America. Monster Blood-Exuding Hippopotamus and hundreds of Other Rare Wild Beasts Exhibited in Superbly-Carved and Gold Illuminated Cages.



◆ INFINITELY BEYOND COMPARISON WITH ANY OTHER SHOW, OR ALLEGED COMBINATION OF TWO SHOWS, PURPORTING TO VISIT GEORGIA THIS YEAR ◆  
◆ NO DEFUNCT TITLES! ◆ NO DEAD MEN'S NAMES! ◆ A LIVE SHOW, RUN BY LIVE MEN FOR LIVING PEOPLE! ◆

Monday Morning, November 2, at 10 O'clock, GOLD-GLITTERING, ALL NEW, FREE STREET PARADE!

The Longest, Richest, Most Gorgous Pageant Ever Witnessed, Representing with Magnificent Effect and Impressive Truthfulness, A GRAND, TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF NATIONS, with Its Immense Chariots, Open Dens of Wild Beasts, Marching Herds of Ponderous Elephants, Camels, Dromedaries, Hundreds of Plumed Horses, Richly Costumed Charlatans, Dazzling Tableau Cars, Tally-ho and English T-Carts, Great Military Bands and Moving Cathedral-Chimes and Organs, the Whole Passing in Kaledoscopic View Under the Iridescent Sheen of a Thousand Shimmering Banners.

Reserved seats and admission on sale show day at Hammock, Lucas & Co.'s Drugstore, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, at exactly the same price as on exhibition grounds . . .

TWO COMPLETE PERFORMANCES  
AFTERNOON AT 2—NIGHT AT 8  
DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER

One 50 cent Ticket Admits to all the Combined Shows.  
Children Under 12 Years, Half Price.

◆ SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS ◆

ATLANTA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2

## Veteran of Two Navies.

Seaman Reilly Served Both England and the United States—His Wanderings in Many Lands and On Many Seas, Described by H'mself.

EVAN M. JONES.

In Malden, Mass., lives an old man with a remarkable history. He may be called a veteran of three services, for between the years of 1836 and 1844 he was with his father in the British navy, and he served in the British navy and the United States navy. He was with Commodore Thomas at Catelys Jones in 1842, when that American naval commander led his famous expedition to California and captured Monterey from the Mexicans on the suppression that war had been proclaimed between the United States and the Mexican governments, and he was one of the veterans who helped to raise the Mexican flag from the Castillo. Mr. Reilly is seventy years old now, but in good health, and he delights to recall the stirring incidents of his youth.

"My earliest recollection," said Mr. Reilly, "is of an adventure that I had in 1830. I was for years old. My father was a soldier in the British army and was stationed with his regiment at Belfast. I was one day sitting with my mother in a barrack window, about twenty feet above the ground, watching the soldiers at drill. They were exercising different uniforms and stood in line, with their bayonets fixed. As it was very early in the morning, I was eager to see all that happened. I slipped off and fell out of the window. A soldier's bayonet caught my frock, breaking my fall and saving my life, though had I fallen directly on the bayonet I would have been killed. We gained upon her until at sunset we were within gunshot, when she surrendered. A prize crew was put on board and she was taken to Port Antonio.

"I was transferred from the Ringdove to the schooner Land and while in the Bahama Islands had a fight with a slave. The slave was around near Ginger Keys when we sighted her one morning. There was no wind and the sea was perfectly calm and we were warping toward her all the forenoon before we got within gunshot. When she surrendered, a prize crew was put on board and she was taken to Port Antonio.

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"I quit the British service and went to Baltimore, where on December 23, 1840, I enlisted as a first-class boy in the American navy. I was on the receiving ship Pennsylvania at New York, when Captain James Armstrong, the 'Fighting Captain' of the frigate United States, then in Hampton Roads, came aboard to get two boys for his ship. There were 200 on the Pennsylvania and we were all ranged in line around the quarter deck while Captain Armstrong and the other officers looked about and inspected us. A Swedish boy named Hauts and myself were selected and we were immediately moved over to the following year my mother came out and joined us but in six months she died. Soon after that my father was notified that unless I enlisted I could not remain longer with the soldiers, and he wanted me to join the regiment, but I preferred the sea and ran away and enlisted on the Ringdove, a sixteen gun, which was then lying at Pensacola.

"The Ringdove was a slave catcher and one of a fleet of twelve little or battle ships, frigates, brigs and sloops of war engaged in that service. In addition to slaves, called negroes, which were very thick, heavy and powerful. Ten men were required for each sweep, and there were ten sweeps to a side, making a crew of 200 men at the sweeps in each brig. It was claimed that under favorable conditions a crew of 100 men could suffice for a similar offense. He told me he was Exenor, a famous musician who had played for Fanny Elssler, the dancer. He was a slave to drink and let them fasten

meets wet down the sails that they might catch every breeze.

"I remember a slave chase in the Ringdove in 1838 on the east end of Cuba. We were overtaking a slave when she played us a nice trick. Every time we came with two guns and peacocks partly under us and partly over us and just falling into a dozen when we were aroused by a brass band practising on the deck. The band was headed by a celebrated bandmaster, Captain Gilbert, and Commodore Jones had engaged a crack Portuguese band for the cruise, and this was its first appearance. The band made so much noise trying to play 'Hall Columbia' that Captain Gilbert was angry. The discord was agonizing and Exenor got up and going out on deck told the band they knew nothing about music. This angered Gilbert and he threatened to have Exenor put in irons for interfering.

"Let me have that key-bugle," said Exenor, "and I'll play 'Hall Columbia' for you."

"Gilbert did as requested and Exenor played the 'Marsellaise.' In a moment officers and men came rushing from all

meets I laid my head on the netting and stiffened my body for the first blow. My teeth were firmly set, and I stood the shock without wincing, but the pain was awful. I lay still, however, and the officer who gave the punishment without a cry until the ninth lash, when my legs weakened and I felt as if I were dying. A tenth strike forced me to stop. That was the only time I ever was flogged, and I did not deserve it, but I won my battle pun-

ishment, and I was bright and despatching thing and behaved too bravely sometimes, but some sailors were so hardened to it that they would take one another's flogging for a glass of grog.

"The Mexicans, in the fall of 1842, were treating American seamen pretty badly. They had a regular American舰队 and were held on any pretense whatever and sent them to the copper mines, where no one could live longer than five years. When anything was said against the practice the Mexicans would say the United States government dared not trouble them because England would protect them, and matters had reached such a critical stage that war was expected daily.

"We kept the place three days and then received word from Washington that we had not been declared and we were ordered to reinforce the fort and city of Mexico. We had to storm it with our crews we were to storm it with our crews and the Mexican troops marched out from the fort as had been arranged with reversed arms. They held the fort and the Mexican troops marched out from the fort as had been arranged with reversed arms. The only creature in the fort that showed fight was a big black dog which fully impressed the Mexicans with a sense of our strength. They held the fort and the Mexican troops marched out from the fort as had been arranged with reversed arms. They held the fort and the Mexican troops marched out from the fort as had been arranged with reversed arms. The only creature in the fort that showed fight was a big black dog which fully impressed the Mexicans with a sense of our strength. 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# CHRYSANTHEMUM IS DESPOT OF THE FLORAL WORLD

Flower Is More Popular Than Ever This Year. How New Varieties Are Cultivated and Judged.

The chrysanthemum is the floral despot of the age. It rules the world by the charms of its picturesque irregularities. Time was, when one's love was "like a red, red rose," and old-fashioned virtues kept pace with old-fashioned flowers in the quaint, forgotten gardens of long ago. Nowadays one's love is like a chrysanthemum, piquant, active, limitless in possibilities, and the modern garden is ablaze with color, and the modern world lets its light shine brilliantly before all men.

The chrysanthemum is the type of the time. Roses and violets are heavy with innocence, but the oriental blossom is as vigorous as an athletic girl, as restless as end of the century civilization, as assertive as a political dictator, and as inquisitive as the philosopher in the yellow jacket.

Seasons back, Charles Dudley Warner prophesied "the chrysanthemum rage would end in a gorgeous sunset of its splendor," but the fad shines with rebuffed brilliancy and has not yet begun its westward journey. Apart from the riot of color, it is the chrysanthemum's beautiful ugliness that separates its fate from the fate of the ephemeral fancies designated by Raffaelli, "the too pretty and the sentimental."

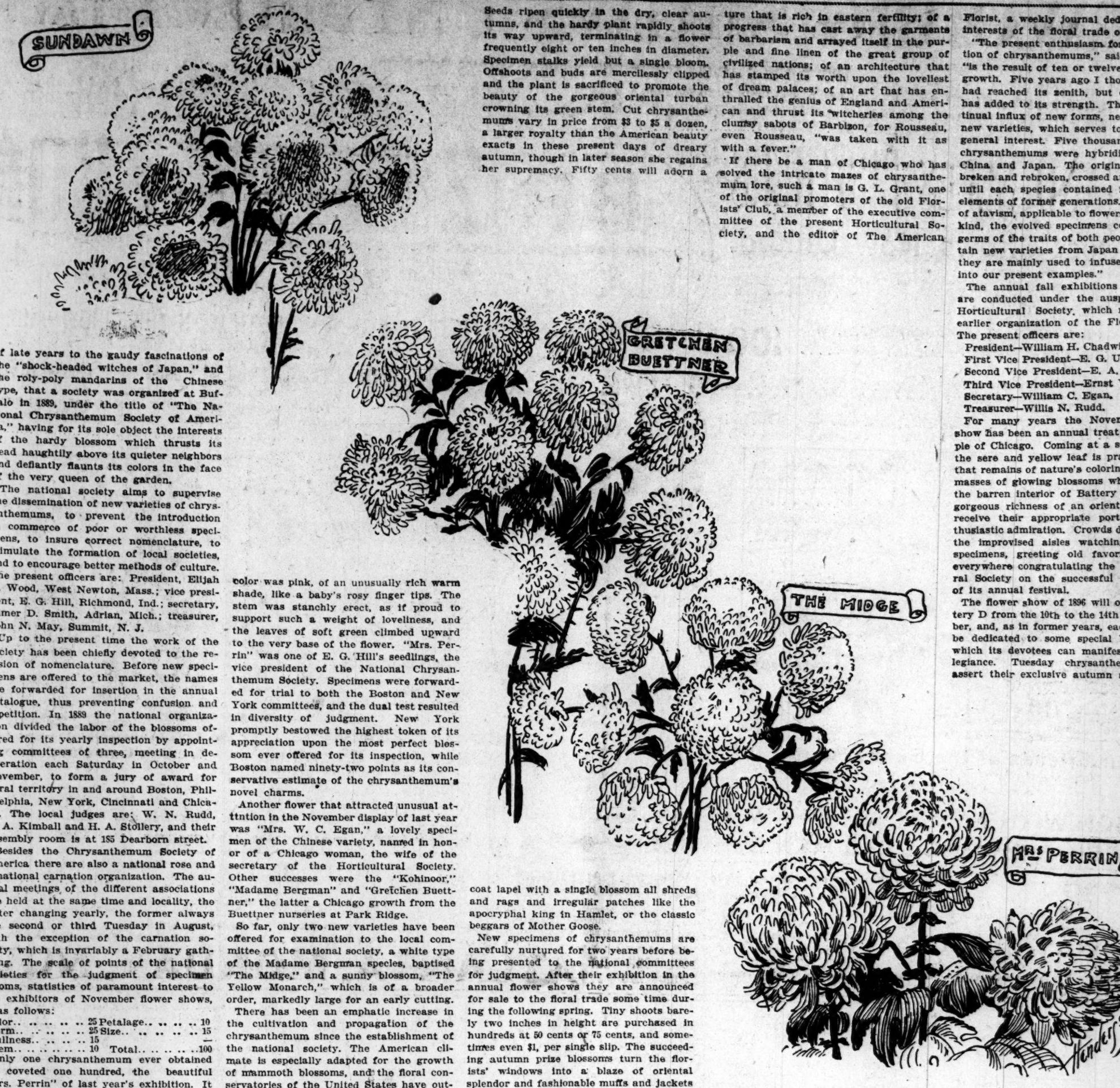
Thousands of years before the theory of "northwest passage" in the mind of Columbus, germinated in the discovery of America, tall green stalks were bursting into multi-colored blossoms in far-away China and Japan that were destined to thrus their roots and gain their greatest glory in the foreign soil of the unconquered country.

The chrysanthemum is the badge of oriental symbolism. It is the national emblem of the Siamese, the Chinese and the Japanese, and has its due place in eastern life, art and literature, in a people's sorrows and a nation's festivals. Its long, ragged petals twisting around the polished surface of an earthen jar have made the ceramic productions of China and Japan a delight to countless generations of enthusiastic artisans. Every year imperial garden parties are given in its honor, and from monarch to servant all pay it homage.

The chrysanthemum, says The Chicago Times-Herald, was first introduced into England by Chinese traders in 1754, when it was cultivated by that celebrated gardener, Miller, of Chelsea. But the germ seems to have spread rapidly in foreign environment, for fifty years later, when the plant was brought from Marsden to London, it was recognized as the earlier specimen and discussion as to its name and botanical family resulted in "Chrysanthemum," the Greek "gold-flower." The Chusan daisy, nurtured in England, was the celestial parent of the numerous rosette or "pompom" offspring, which is distinguished as the Chinese type in opposition to the larger, broader, more irregular blossoms of Japan.

In America the chrysanthemum was imported from England and formed part of the stock of eastern trading ships as early as 1820. Old gardens on Long Island were ablaze with their shaggy petals half century ago, and the oriental splendor of gorgeous chrysanthemums enriched the backgrounds of somber puritan life.

So completely has America surrendered



of late years to the gaudy fascinations of the "shock-headed witches of Japan," and the roly-poly mandarins of the Chinese type, that a society was organized at Buffalo in 1889, under the title of "The National Chrysanthemum Society of America," having for its sole object the interests of the hardy blossom which thrills its head haughtily above its quitter neighbors and defiantly flaunts its colors in the face of the very queen of the garden.

The national society aims to supervise the dissemination of new varieties of chrysanthemums, to prevent the introduction in commerce of poor or worthless specimens, to insure correct nomenclature, to stimulate the formation of local societies, and to encourage better methods of culture. The present officers are: President, Elijah A. Wood, West Newton, Mass.; vice president, E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.; secretary, Elmer D. Smith, Adrian, Mich.; treasurer, John N. May, Summit, N. J.

Up to the present time the work of the society has been chiefly devoted to the revision of nomenclature. Before new specimens are offered to the market, the names are forwarded for insertion in the annual catalogue, thus preventing confusion and repetition. In 1889 the national organization divided the labor of the blossoms offered for its yearly inspection by appointing committees of three, meeting in deliberation each Saturday in October and November, to form a jury of award for floral territory in and around Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. The local judges are: W. N. Rudd, E. A. Kimball and H. A. Stollery, and their assembly room is at 115 Dearborn street.

Besides the Chrysanthemum Society of America there are also a national rose and a national carnation organization. The annual meetings of the different associations are held at the same time and locality, the latter changing yearly, the former always the second or third Tuesday in August, with the exception of the carnation society, which is invariably a February gathering. The rose society of the national association for the judgment of specimen blooms, statistics of paramount interest to the exhibitors of November flower shows, is as follows:

Color. . . . . 25 Petalage. . . . . 10  
Fullness. . . . . 25 Size. . . . . 15  
. . . . . 30 Total. . . . . 100

Only one chrysanthemum ever obtained the coveted one hundred, the beautiful "Mrs. Perrin" of last year's exhibition. It was the sensation of the flower show. The

color was pink, of an unusually rich warm shade, like a baby's rosy finger tips. The stem was stanchly erect, as if proud to support such a weight of loveliness, and the leaves of soft green climbed upward to the very base of the flower. "Mrs. Perrin" was one of E. G. Hill's seedlings, the vice president of the National Chrysanthemum Society. Specimens were forwarded for trial to both the Boston and New York committees, and the dual test resulted in diversity of judgment. New York promptly bestowed the highest token of its appreciation upon the most perfect blossom ever offered for its inspection, while Boston named ninety-two points as its conservative estimate of the chrysanthemum's novel charms.

Another flower that attracted unusual attention in the November display of last year was "Mrs. W. C. Egan," a lovely specimen of the Mexican Bergman species, banded "pink" and a sunny "yellow blossom." "The Yellow Monarch," which is invariably the "electric" flower, was the third in the sixtieth and the eighty-first, being nine times seven; and the forty-first, being nine times nine; which two last, other than the first, were to wait until he could get their Christmas presents wrapped up. When the dollars came, he had a "song and dance" about what good people they were and what a liberal town. He would make each one of them a present of a fortune, and then a galvanic belief. Yes, he would, by gosh!

He talked so rapidly that few could catch the drift of his speech, but all could see that he was a sturdy young fellow, and took the pocket-book he offered them, thus accepting value for their money. Then they fell back and waited while the man ran through the hattful of money out into the crowd.

But he did not do it?

Not only the learned Matthews, viz. Plato, Cicero, and others, have written much of these climacteric years, but several fathers and doctors of the church, as St. Ambrose, St. Basil, St. Jerome, have justified the observation to be neither superstitious nor unprofitable. We are also assured that "every ninth day is the most fortunate year of life" is thought to bring some great alteration in the disease or mutation of fortune. Those who believe in this do not hold that the ninth, fourteenth, twenty-first and twenty-eighth years in a man's life are evil climacterics, that the ninth, eighteenth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth years are good climacterics, and that the grand climacterics are the forty-ninth year and the sixty-third year. In thinking that the life of a human being may probably be divided into distinct periods, Plato, Cicero, and others, have written much of these climacteric years, but several fathers and doctors of the church, as St. Ambrose, St. Basil, St. Jerome, have justified the observation to be neither superstitious nor unprofitable. We are also assured that "every ninth day is the most fortunate year of life" is thought to bring some great alteration in the disease or mutation of fortune. Those who believe in this do not hold that the ninth, fourteenth, twenty-first and twenty-eighth years in a man's life are evil climacterics, that the ninth, eighteenth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth years are good climacterics, and that the grand climacterics are the forty-ninth year and the sixty-third year. 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Triumphal Southern Tour of the World's Two Famous and Favorite Shows, Now Combined!

# WAIT FOR THE TWO BIG SHOWS UNITED

**NOV. 11**

WAIT! Will Exhibit  
At Atlanta Not Until  
WEDNESDAY.

## ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROTHERS

### America's Two Greatest Shows Now United.



Type would not suffice to enumerate the vast number or variety of perfect Wild Beasts, Birds and Amphibia massed in the enormous Adam Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' Big Show.

Greatest Speeding Wild Animals,

Greatest Jockeys and Thoroughbreds,

Greatest Races Ever Run.

Entirely New and Novel, like every other feature of this Modern Show.



100 CAGES, OPEN DENS, AQUARIUMS, AVIARIES, CHARIOTS AND PAGEANT CARS.... 100

You will see the only living Rhinoceros in captivity. The only pair of Polar Bears. The only pair of Hippopotami in this country. The only performing Seals and Sea Lions in the world. The greatest and only 4-Paw Dancing Elephants in the world. The only Great Zoological Exhibits. The only African Elephants on earth. The only Giant Bengal Tigers in this country. The only six Monster Elephants in this country. "Mito," the smallest Elephant in the world. The largest living Gorilla in the world. We have them all, no one else has.



#### To Our Friends of the Sunny South:

It has been almost a quarter of a century since we first visited the Southern States with our Circus. Since that time we have kept pace with the progress of the times, introducing from year to year new features and novelties, until it seemed we had reached the climax upon our last visit here.

This year we have made another forward stride, wholly unexampled in the history of tented shows. We have combined our shows with the great Atlanta Circus, making aggregation, and will bring both adults and children to the Shows, exhibiting together for one price of admission. Fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children admits to both big shows united.

Naturally the other Circuses will assail us, knowing it is impossible for them to compete, and immediately the country will be flooded with their advertisements, which will be of little avail, as in all other conceivable ways attempt to cast discredit upon our advertisements. The wide publicity the press has given to this tremendous federation of money capital and reputation, the most brilliant aggregation, and the most complete apprehension, involuntarily impresses by argument and self-asserted workings, stamp it as the most memorable and momentous event in all amusement annals. It is self-evident that, aside from all individual interests, the public may consistently congratulate upon the triumphant perfection of an idea and institution which immeasurably expands the scope and multiplies the pleasures of arctic holidays without a penny's additional cost to the multitude.

## WAIT FOR THE TWO SHOWS UNITED

THE BIG SHOWS WILL EXHIBIT AS FOLLOWS: Birmingham, Ala., November 6; Montgomery, Ala., November 7; Columbus, Ga., November 9; Macon, Ga., November 10; Atlanta, Ga., November 11; Athens, Ga., November 12; Augusta, Ga., November 13; Savannah, Ga., November 14; Charleston, S. C., November 16; Columbia, S. C., November 17; Anderson, S. C., November 18; Greenville, S. C., November 19; Spartanburg, S. C., November 20; Charlotte, N. C., November 21.

## The Beachcomber

J. F. Rose-Soley.

And the English Man-of-War.

The copra house was down on the rock-bound beach, some fifty yards away from the store, a stretch of uneven stony soil with grass patches here and there and great black rocks showing from the surface, scattered about the two places where the natives had houses. The old man's weary feet had worn a deep track across the plot as up and down he went, many a time a day. The copra house—the title is a misnomer, but it is always used in Samoa—but a mere thatched erection of rough boards, though roomy and very tenacious. Further, the door was provided with a very substantial padlock, which the trader was at great pains to lock and unlock every time he visited the shed. For the place held produce the only merchandise the country could produce, the copra, the country could produce nothing else, and the copra, half-bits of oily, brown, evil-smelling copra must be kept dry, or else they would rot long before the time came for shipping them to Europe. And they must be protected from theft, or else the cunning natives would think nothing of taking a few small articles, night and day, selling them to the trader next door. Therefore, every time a Samoan came, perhaps with but a few baskets of the copra, the old trader, with a weary sigh, would take a key down from its accustomed nail, and pad down the door. It was quite solemn and serious business, this purchase of a few shillings' worth of produce, and both sides went about it with becoming gravity. The first question that had to be decided was whether the copra was green, that is to say, whether it had been merely washed and dried, or whether it had been properly dried by several days' exposure. As the copra is bought by weight, it is, of course, to the native seller's interest to dry it as little as possible, whilst the trader, on the other hand, does not want to lose 20 or 30 per cent by weight. So the two argue the point out together, whilst I sit on the wire-closed veranda and watch from the wordsy conflict.

Silé, the industrious girl, has got her sewing machine out. She does not put it on a table, as she had hoped, but rests it on the opposite corner of the floor and squats cross-legged before it. Of course it is a hand machine; natives do not take readily to the use of the treadle. She is fashioning really gorgous lava-lavas out of the brightest prints Mancaster can provide. The copra house is a hole in the wall, a mere skin, which will be hung up in the store, and sold for half a dollar each, perhaps in exchange for the very basket of copra the native is arguing about. He swears, with a fluency of biblical epithets, which only long missionary training has rendered possible, that the copra, having been three months in the sun with the trader, bridging from his experience, asserts that, at the outside, it cannot have been more than one, and in cloudy weather, too.

At last the trader, grumbling somewhat, purchases the copra, for he knows he does not care who goes to his rival close by. He is consolled by the reflection that his balances are twelve pounds out in every 100. Also, he is an expert at weighing, and by dexterously manipulating the scales can make the copra appear several pounds less than it really is. And so, under the way, the copra, on the side of the rippling lagoon, astutely smiling on them with her most innocent expression, the two complete their ingenuous transaction. Both are cheating and both know it, so perhaps it does not matter very much. The native, however, will go to church three times next Sunday, and say his morning and evening prayers more fervently than ever. So that he will save his conscience. As to the godless trader, he has no conscience, he has long since lost

even the memory of the article, so we need not concern ourselves about him. At last, after another half hour's haggling in the store, he has gone away, laden with copra, and the natives, who had been invited to take in the change for the copra, and the trader comes out of the house and seats himself wearily beside me, mopping his face the while.

As usual he turns back to the old times.

"Things were different in those days, he said. "Indeed we did not care for the natives; they can do what they like with us. We have to cut things fine to make a living at all." And to console himself he took a long drink of kava, emptying the coconut shell, which held about a pint, at one swallow.

The old trader laughed the musical little laugh of the Samoan maiden. The whirr of the sewing machine ceased, and she looked smilingly at the nearly empty bowl. She knew she would soon have to fabricate more kava, an occupation which she particularly enjoyed. In Samoa because she had a hidden vanity by enabling her to exhibit herself in the most graceful of attitudes.

"Yes, yes, girl, you can make some more," said the trader, "I'll keep you from the machine, and we don't want that infernal noise, but we'll have to pay for it."

"The old days were the times, he began, "before anyone invented this copra, and we used to take oil from the natives in payment for everything. Why, even the missionaries used to have a big tank outside the church, and the natives would take up oil collected in oil. It was gathered in oil instead of dollars then, but they got the money just the same in the end, and the church prospered."

His face clouded as he made this last remark. Perhaps the old trader had no consolation. Perhaps he would have preferred the natives in their original barbaric state rather than civilized and christianized and educated up to a standpoint of keen bargaining which rendered it difficult for even the most perfect of a white man to overreach them.

He did not say this, though. "I've made more money in a week than I can do in a year now," he went on. "Forty years ago, when I was but a young fellow, I started in trading on the southern side of Upolu. There, I found a simple, honest man within twenty miles of me, and I could get any price I liked for an old uniform coat, especially if it had brass buttons on it. But a Tower musket, that was a different story. It was a good, solid, square musket, and the natives did not like it at the pleasant termination.

"I had the place to myself for three years and you may be sure I made a pretty good thing out of it. Wish I had some of the money left now. Then old Jack Wilkinson came along and settled down near me."

"What was he?" asked the trader.

"Never heard of Jack Wilkinson, old Jack as he was always called? Why I thought everybody in Samoa knew of him. But he was getting to be an old man then, and he'd been dead long since, and I suppose you young people have forgotten all about the old feller."

"Well, I'll tell you about Jack. He was a hard case, one of the regular old style beachcombers. He had been I don't know how many years in the group, and had grown to be almost like a native. He used to wear a lava-lava instead of trousers just like Samoans, and he could go about freely without any trouble, except, of course, that a few white men can manage without cutting their feet to pieces."

"They did say," and he lowered his voice unconsciously, "that he was one of a party of convicts who had escaped from Australia when it was a penal settlement. They stole as much as one's life was worth to ever

hit at the thing to old Jack. He was a handy man with his knife, and there were no police about to call him to account for his actions.

"I got along well enough with Jack, though I never say it, for I had a great deal of respect for him, though I hardly imagined of. They were afraid of him, though, and fed him on the best the land could furnish. Jack never did anything for them in return; he spent his days lying on a mat in the shade of one of their big, cool houses, open all round, so that the breeze could pass through him without even moving. Sometimes, when he was particularly energetic, he would go fishing on the reef, at low tide, when coral showed up high above the water, and it was easy enough to spear malau with long three-pronged native spears."

"Still, I soon found it was to my interest to speak with old Jack. He got twice as much oil as I could find for the price of trade, and though he was always abusing and ill-treating the Samoans, strangely enough, they would take their oil to him rather than to me. And I was as smooth as butter to the natives, talking kindly to them and always giving them little presents.

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hang about twenty miles along the coast, where he had lived before coming to my place. The natives there had put up with him for a long time, but at last they got tired of the business, and the chiefs of the town had determined to expel him, and gave him a week in which to clear out. I never knew exactly what brought this about, for Jack was very reticent on the point. But it must have been something very bad, or else the natives would never have summoned up courage to behave as they did. There was a taupe, a village virgin, mixed up in the natives, known to all as the local girl. She stuck to him all through, and came away with him to Salua, where I was.

"For a long time Jack had been playing off an old beachcomber's bounce on the natives at Tanuma. Whenever they would turn a bit nasty he would threaten to bring a British man-of-war down on them and have them well punished. This used to be a week with oil, and the natives would be beaten with long three-pronged native spears."

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"I had the place to myself for three years and you may be sure I made a pretty good

thing out of it. Wish I had some of the money left now. Then old Jack Wilkinson came along and settled down near me."

"What was he?" asked the trader.

"Never heard of Jack Wilkinson, old Jack as he was always called? Why I thought everybody in Samoa knew of him. But he was getting to be an old man then, and he'd been dead long since, and I suppose you young people have forgotten all about the old feller."

"Well, I'll tell you about Jack. He was a hard case, one of the regular old style beachcombers. He had been I don't know

how many years in the group, and had grown to be almost like a native. He used to wear a lava-lava instead of trousers just like Samoans, and he could go about freely without any trouble, except, of course, that a few white men can manage without cutting their feet to pieces."

"They did say," and he lowered his voice unconsciously, "that he was one of a party of convicts who had escaped from Australia when it was a penal settlement. They stole as much as one's life was worth to ever

hang about twenty miles along the coast, where he had lived before coming to my place. The natives there had put up with him for a long time, but at last they got tired of the business, and the chiefs of the town had determined to expel him, and gave him a week in which to clear out. I never knew exactly what brought this about, for Jack was very reticent on the point. But it must have been something very bad, or else the natives would never have summoned up courage to behave as they did. There was a taupe, a village virgin, mixed up in the natives, known to all as the local girl. She stuck to him all through, and came away with him to Salua, where I was.

"For a long time Jack had been playing off an old beachcomber's bounce on the natives at Tanuma. Whenever they would turn a bit nasty he would threaten to bring a British man-of-war down on them and have them well punished. This used to be a week with oil, and the natives would be beaten with long three-pronged native spears."

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ster Parades  
live 'Revolution in  
Pageants.  
Wednesday Nov. 11th,  
Valanche of Wild Beast  
Spring Blaze of Spectacular  
glories make all others  
will see more Horses,  
Auxiliary Objects, Cost-  
umes, Caravans, Open  
More Great Bands of  
Jazzing and Picturesque  
are presented in the South.



# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supplement to  
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1896.

## THE CYCLONE

The Luck That the Great Storm Brought  
To a Little Market Maiden Out West.

Albert and Victoria were hitching Molly, their horse, to the vegetable cart, and as the air was exceedingly sultry, this pair of namesakes of royalty buckled straps and backed Molly up into the shafts, with a pair of perspiring faces, very red of hue. "It is that hot," said Albert, sitting down at last on an inverted peck measure, "that I wonder everything solid doesn't turn to water and done with it." He continued fanning himself with his broad-brimmed straw hat.

Victoria was eyeing her stock in trade, with a thrifty glance. "I will sprinkle with water the lettuces and radishes and make 'em fresh lookin', 'cause we've got to make some money. Mother is worrying herself to death, and Albert Edward," she continued, impressively standing on tiptoe to look at her brother over Molly's back, "something has got-to-be-done."

"That's all very well to say," said Albert from his peck measure, with deep gloom on his damp countenance, "but we'll probably lose the place."

"I said my prayers like-like all possessed," said Victoria with glowing faith, "and I saw the moon over my right shoulder, and something is bound to happen."

"If Mr. Marcus was home," began Albert.

"I think he is," said Victoria. "I'm going to find out, be sure of that," she said as she went in to find her mother, get her luncheon and say goodby.

"I think we'll get a great storm yet today," she said, "be careful Victoria."

"Molly and I always get along all right, mother," responded Victoria cheerily climbing over the wheel. "Don't you be worried now."

The mother watched them disappear down the dusty road, and then with a big sigh, turned indoors again to get the fretful baby asleep before she went out to help Albert in the garden.

The little family had emigrated to America a few years before this and had settled near St. Louis. By dint of wonderful economy they had managed to begin buying their small home, with land enough about it for a vegetable garden, and as the father had been a practical gardener in England, for a time everything went on very well indeed.

They had paid something down for the place and agreed to pay the rest in monthly payments. Albert and Victoria sold the vegetables in town and succeeded famously. The crisp vegetables and cheery, honest faces won them a steady patronage.

But the father, from over-exposure in the hot sun, fell ill and died. Then things went all wrong. The baby came, so Victoria was needed at home. Albert nearly went beside himself trying to be in two or three places at once, and the garden products, lacking the father's skillful care, began to depreciate. The funeral expenses had drained their slender hoard of savings, and, although Victoria, cheerfully mounted the cart as soon as the mother could spare her, they were behind in their payments, and had shortly before this received notice that unless they paid up at once they would lose their place.

So it is no great wonder that Albert's usually rosy face was dark with gloom, as he dug potatoes and thought of these things.

But cheerful Victoria's freckled face was so bright with hope that the jaded housekeeper, tired and overheated, quite took courage again and bought so liberally that by noon about everything was all disposed of and Molly sauntered, with a virtuous air of relief and a lightened load, down under the shadows of the trees in Lafayette park, while Victoria, with an excellent appetite, munched her frugal luncheon of black bread, cheese and radishes and formulated her plans.

"Father said Mr. Marcus, in the real estate firm that we bought our place from, was his friend," thought Victoria, "but ever since father died they've been away, because Mrs. Marcus died, too, just before father, and Mr. Marcus has been ill. The girls, Evelyn and Harriet, will help me to see they're father if they're home, and I'm going today to see."

So saying Victoria turned the reluctant Molly, loath to leave the cool shade, up Mississippi avenue.

There was a quivering stillness in the air and a strange shadow was creeping up the sky, but Victoria, intent upon her errand, paid no attention to the gathering storm, though many of the passers-by looked up anxiously as they hurried along the street.

At the rear of a beautiful house, about four blocks from the park, Victoria stopped, and while she tied Molly looked anxiously at the windows. "They are surely home," she thought joyously. "I knew I didn't say my prayers so hard and see the moon right for nothing." And she drew a basket of snowy fresh eggs out from under the seat and walked up to the door.

Esther, the parlor maid, opened the door in response to Victoria's knock.

"Oh, here's Victoria, with fresh eggs," she said. "I'm pleased enough, child, to see them. We got home this morning and you know Mr. Marcus has been awfully sick since his wife died and he don't eat anything hardly, so I'm so glad to get these fresh eggs to tempt him."

"Oh, Esther," said Victoria, eagerly, "d-d-d-do you think I could see him just a bit? I'd not worry him, but it's awful."

necessary for me to see him," and Victoria's honest eyes filled with tears.

"I don't know," began Esther doubtfully. "The doctor doesn't want him to talk business—but I'll ask Miss Evelyn and Miss Harriet; they can tell you more about it than I can. I'll take the eggs to cook and you come in."

Victoria and the girls were great friends, so she sat on the edge of a chair, looking expectantly at the door, her cheeks dimpling and her eyes shining.

Presently in rushed two little maids who dashed at her with a big hug.

"Oh, here's our dear Victoria!" they cried, "just in time for our tea party!"

"What do you think, Victoria?" said

ute. "Yes, yes, of course, he was our porter at the office, and bought his little place of us. Yes, indeed, I remember him well. He did me a great service once. Is he ill?" he asked.

"Dead, sir," said Victoria, her round chin quivering fast. "And we are be'ind with the money, and the firm 'ave said we must pay or go. We will pay in time, sir, every cent, but now we cannot at once, but will do so as soon as we can."

Mr. Marcus's face was troubled. "You know, Victoria, I have had trouble, too," he began, and she nodded her head with quick sympathy. "If I had been at the office this would never have happened. I had a great respect for your father; he was honest as the sun, and he probably saved my life once."

Victoria looked up with a start.

"Did he never tell you about it? Well, that was like him. A poor young fellow, whom we had been obliged to discharge, came into the office one night when I was, as I supposed, alone there, and demanded money at the point of a pistol. But your father hearing his voice came softly in, and seizing the fellow from behind, bore him to the floor. I tried to get Hobbs to accept a deed of gift of his place after that, but he would not. He asked me to

of all sorts, books and pictures, it was like a glimpse of fairytale to her, who had known no side of life but the hard working one, filled with more or less care and worry.

While her little hostess friends were pressing truly tea and fairy cakes upon her, there came a low, angry roar of the coming storm.

"Molly will be scared," said Victoria, putting down her tea cup and starting up.

"O, don't go," began Evelyn, and then a mighty rush and awful sound of tearing boards mingled with shrieks was heard. The lights went out, and they felt themselves borne down under the falling ceiling, and everything was blank.

Victoria, with a mighty effort, presently freed herself from the plaster and debris from the fallen roof and sat up. "The world is h'ended!" she exclaimed aloud.

"O, Victoria," cried Evelyn's voice near by, "I've got all the world on my stummick; I think that every bone in it is broken!"

"I'm under the table with the tea kettle in my lap," said Harriet's voice next. "My head's in Harriet's lap," said Evelyn, as Victoria dug like mad among the debris to free them, for she saw what they could not, a tiny thread-like flame creeping toward them, probably from the overturned alcohol lamp. As soon as she herself could stand upright she stamped this out.

The tiny bit of light had served to show her where the children were, and it was wonderful, indeed, that the roof had fallen in such a way that it arched over them, and only the plaster held them down, so when Victoria's strong arms had freed them, they could stand up, comparatively uninjured.

"If we could only see," thought Victoria. Then aloud: "Can you see where the door was, Evelyn?" she asked.

"It ought to be over this way," said Evelyn, cautiously picking her way over the floor. But the door opened before she reached it and she ran into her father's arms.

The main part of the house was entirely uninjured, and after the first shock of the storm, Mr. Marcus rushed to the front door, where he met one of the men from the stables, who cried out. "The roof is all off the back part of the house, sir," and then they ran up stairs fearing the worst for the children.

"O, papa," cried Evelyn, after a moment. "What is it that's happened? We were under the table and Victoria pulled us out. I've broken my stummick bones, though," she insisted.

It was a terrible night that followed. Molly was found uninjured, though very much upset in her mind, and Victoria mindful of the anxious ones at home, insisted upon starting home.

Mr. Marcus at last let her start, accompanied by one of the men, but she found herself in such a network of broken wires and fallen bricks that they had to return to the city until daylight.

Fortunately the little home had escaped injury, and Molly and Victoria came up all right the next forenoon. Victoria bearing a deed of gift of the place for her mother, and it was hard to tell which was the happiest, Victoria, Albert or the mother, as they read the inscription on the envelope. "To the brave daughter of a brave father, from her friend and debtor, Henry Marcus."

### LUCIEN BONAPARTE'S SON.

Something About a Noted French Household.

From London Truth.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte was the best of the four sons of Lucien I. The others made the states of the church too hot to hold them. All had impetuous, masterful tempers, and literary and archaeological tastes. In different ways each contrived to bleed the late emperor of money. They were brought up at Musignano among the Etrurian remains which their father disinterred during more than twenty years, to the enrichment of most of the great museums of Europe.

Pierre and Antoine lived like banditti, carrying off women and shooting the men who went to stop or came to arrest them. Pierre fired his gun shot at Victor Noir, at Auteuil, and killed him. The eldest, whom I remember as prince of Musignano, was married to a daughter of his uncle Joseph. He revolted against the pope, was president of the Roman constituent, and such a violent domestic tyrant that his wife ran away to Paris to supplicate the emperor to protect her and her son—the future cardinal.

The prince of Musignano met this by threatening to publish certain papers of the first Lucien, proving over and over again the dishonor of Josephine and Hortense. Louis Napoleon bought these documents at his cousin's price. The death of the wife, Zenaide, put an end to the feud. The late Prince Lucien, who obtained a civil list pension of £250 a year, about the fourth of the entire fund, figured in Paris during the second republic as an ultra-liberal. He played this card until he got a large sum of money and a senatorship. This post was honorary, as he had to live out of France.

Antoine, the youngest of the four brothers, led a charmed life. His life was spared by the pope at the supplication of Lady Dudley Stuart and her mother. The papal government banished him, and he went to Greece, where he got into another serious scrape. In New York he had the narrowest escape of being lynched for forgetting that he was not at Musignano. Thence he went to Mexico and Panama, with a scheme in his head that he and Louis talked over at Bordertown for making an interoceanic canal. He laid the egg at Colombia which his cousin Lucien Wyse and De Lesseps hatched fifteen years ago. Thus, had the shiregent to arrest Antoine, instead of being shot by him, the Panama bubble would not have been inflated in our time.



THEY FELT THEMSELVES BORNED DOWN.

Evelyn, "papa had all the old part of the house upstairs made into the biggest, loveliest playroom you ever saw while we were gone, so we wouldn't miss mother—quite so much—" she added with a little sob, hiding her face on Victoria's neck.

Victoria knew—she had an ache in her heart too, for the dear father, that even hard work and her never-failing cheerfulness could not entirely deaden. But in a minute she remembered her errand.

"Can I see your father, do you think?" she asked. "It's so needful I should, you see," she continued.

Evelyn patted the cheek nearest her. "Yes, I'll ask him, and then I tell you what, you come up afterwards, and we will give you some truly tea."

"Out of a truly brass tea kettle, with really steam coming out of its cunning nose," finished Harriet.

Victoria laughed.

"I'd love to come better than anything," she said, "if the storm won't come soon, and frighten Molly."

So they all went along the beautiful hall to the library door, which Evelyn softly entered, leaving Victoria on the threshold. It was dark with the coming storm, but Mr. Marcus, sitting at his writing table, touched a button that flooded the room with electric light.

"What is it, Evelyn?" he asked, "what do you want dear?"

"O, papa," said Evelyn, going up to his side, "do you remember Victoria, our vegetable girl, that we told you about? She used to bring us such good vegetables, and let us drive behind Molly, her horse. Sometimes Albert, her brother, came, and sometimes she, and—and—mother liked them same as we did, and always bought their things. She wants to see you, papa, dear."

"To see me?" said Mr. Marcus, surprised.

"Yes, dear, and then she's coming up stairs to have tea with us." So Evelyn and Harriet raced up stairs to get ready for their guest.

While Victoria stood forward much scarred, and a little blinded with the light. "My father was Henry Hobbs, sir," she said with a funny courtesy, "and he said you were his friend," she began.

"Hobbs?" said Mr. Marcus, after a minute.



"MY FATHER WAS HENRY HOBBS."

good word I can take to mother and Albert," she continued, and with another little bobbing courtesy, she went out.

Such a playroom as this, Victoria's eyes had never seen before. Stocked with toys

captain. He wouldn't let me go back to the bush. I kept a copy of the letter to be of service, if you must fetch me from there. This is what he said:

"I saw the thick bushes in the hills, where no white man had ever been. I had to bear my share of the load. When we reached the camp, I was innocent, and I got to guide the party through the bushes in pursuit of the natives. Even if the natives had got their hands on me, I would have been able to lead them astray."

"I am not afraid to be seen, but I am not afraid to be captured. I am not afraid to be killed, but I am not afraid to be taken prisoner. I am not afraid to be beaten, but I am not afraid to be beaten."

"I am not afraid to be captured, but I am not afraid to be taken prisoner. I am not afraid to be beaten, but I am not afraid to be beaten."

and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil, if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both forelegs a little in advance for the first foothold. This leaves good places all ready made for the hind feet. Now bracing himself up by his huge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the forefeet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling with his forefeet. Thus the center of gravity is preserved and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose.

#### OLD VOLCANOES IN ENGLAND.

##### The Existence of Dykes Explained by Them.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Sir Archibald Geikie, F. R. S., in a lecture before the Glasgow Geological Society on "The Latest Volcanoes in the British Isles," says that the subject is one which had occupied him closely for the last twenty and more especially for the last seven years. These islands of ours were especially fortunate in the wonderfully complete record which they had within their borders of the history of volcanic action. He supposed that there was no area of equal dimensions on the surface of the earth where the story of volcanic action had been recorded so completely and with such voluminous details.

From the earliest geological times they had an almost continuous record of volcanic eruption along the western border of the European continent. There were once active volcanoes along a great valley between the outer Hebrides on the west and the main land of Scotland on the east, and they extended from the south of Antrim through the line of the inner Hebrides far north into the Faroe islands and beyond them into Iceland. The present Icelandic volcanoes were the lineal descendants of those which were in action in this country in tertiary times.

The story of volcanoes in this country was to be found by the side of volcanoes in Iceland, and one of the most prominent features of the modern volcanoes in that country was that they did not form mountains like Aetna or Vesuvius. Their dominant feature was the production of great rectilinear fissures, but there were also cones. Every one who had sailed along the shores of the Clyde was familiar with the dikes that rose up sometimes with singular prominence along the shores of Arran, Bute and the Cumbres, great, wall-like masses of black rock through the sandstone. These dikes marked some of the fissures produced during the time of the early volcanic eruptions.

The eruptions appeared to have begun with the formation of these fissures. They had them in Antrim, Mull, Rum, Cana, Sunday and Skye. The inner Hebrides were merely fragments of what may have been originally a volcanic plateau extending from Antrim in the south to the north of Skye. The successive overflows of basalt could be traced in layers in old river channels, and these layers had been repeated at least four times in the history of the plateau, as shown in the islands of Cana and Sunday.

From the beginning of the story to the end the production of fissure seemed to have been the fundamental fact. There was great difficulty in fixing the age, but within the last few months, in the course of their work in the geological survey, they had come across evidence which would enable them to spell their way among the dikes of the whole western highlands. The volcanoes, however, belonged to a very recent period—a time actually younger than the soft clay on which London is built. That clay was there before the volcanoes began to blaze forth. In closing Sir Archibald referred to the subject of denudation of waste, which he described as one of the most fascinating departments of geology and one which gave valuable aid in enabling them to determine the age of different strata, and there was, he said, no place where the geologist could study that subject with more profit to himself and benefit to science than along the north shores of the Faroe islands, where there were the finest sea cliffs in Europe, some of them 2,000 feet in height.

##### "A Little Nonsense Now and Then."

"Boys, be wise; here comes a fool!" exclaimed a great theologian, as he stopped jumping over chairs with the lads, when a solemn friend, who was afraid of his dignity, approached.

"You don't know the luxury of playing the fool," said Lord Chancellor Eldon when he was larking about in his own house.

"You are a father, s'gnor, so we shall finish our ride," said Henry IV of France when the Spanish minister found him with his little son riding round the room on a stick.

Dugald Stewart, the philosopher, was once found by a friend trying to balance a peacock's feather on his nose. His competitor in the game was none other than Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian.

Faraday regularly played marbles and ball with his little boys, and took part in children's charades, playing once the "Learned Pig."

William Pitt delighted to romp with children. He was once playing with his nieces and nephews, who were struggling amid much laughter to blacken his face with a burnt cork. In the midst of the fun two cabinet ministers were announced. He would not give up the fun at once, and in the fray he did get his face blackened.

"Now I must attend to the grandees," he said. A basin was fetched and the prime minister washed his face, hid the basin, and had the cabinet ministers shown in.

I once knew a famous physician who delighted in the performance of Punch and Judy, and was himself such a successful mimic of Punch that he once saved a patient's life by the great drotness of his imitation. The patient was suffering from a swelling in the throat and the doctor, turning his wig, suddenly appeared at the bedside with the voice and expression of Punch. The sick man laughed so heartily that the gathering broke and a complete cure resulted.

#### S TO RICHES.

**Bricklayer Inherits Fortune.**

A bricklayer is penniless in Amsterdam, having lost his inheritance. He receives a letter from his brother, telling him that he has a fortune of \$150,000. It is deposited in several banks, and something else.

In Brooklyn he left, ab-

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to

Amster-

dam,

where

he

had

been

born,

and

now

he

had

lost

it.

He

had

nothing

left,

but

now

he

had

it.

The new which  
the has  
been a firm  
will cause no surprise  
are posted on the  
ment the world over  
that the best financial  
favors the restoration  
of the  
European nations and  
our interests. This pro-  
party platforms allow  
said—if the republic  
be honest in its de-  
so much interest  
international bimetallic  
for the other party w-  
United States would  
country the eye  
these people know  
the Republicans are  
lurations; that the  
that party are then  
controlled by the sing-  
that McPherson's elec-  
death of H. W. Ameri-  
pledges his

**A. M. English**  
An interesting con-  
versation with Mr. H. R. Be-  
tween the British  
councils of the Brit-  
ish Association and the  
one of the leading  
class. Speaking of  
this, Mr. English says:  
"It appears to me  
that party is sincere in its  
to bimetallism, then  
for them to stand  
for democratic party of  
the United States has re-  
sulted in the present  
circumstances, in the p-  
metallism in money than  
the disturbance in the  
States of electing su-  
conjunction as I am per-  
involved in the enact-  
At Mr. Franklyn ac-  
United States has had  
chasing power of m-  
to complain. In a  
does, the competition  
make its own r-  
such an adjustment  
the example of o-  
the exchange and  
not that I would  
that Mr. Bryan  
knows of the  
Hicks-Beach has  
himself between  
difference.

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION JR.

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1896.

### A New Correspondent.

The Junior and its readers have cause to be congratulated upon the accession of Miss Mary Ann Rucker to its corps of school correspondents. She will hereafter inform our readers of the current topics and work of Crew.

To know Miss Rucker is to say that she is one of the very brightest and most attractive girls in the city. Miss Roach, the efficient principal, could certainly have selected no better to represent such a representative school in such representative columns.

F.

### JUNIOR LETTER BOX.

#### Interesting and Instructive Correspondence from the Young Folks.

Belle Reynolds, Shady Dale, Ga.—I saw in one of The Constitutions where Annie Cameron inquired for a little friend. I think there was some mistake. I waited to see if anyone would reply. There was a little fat, red-headed girl visited her friends here; but her name was Bessie May, not "Way." She and I were great friends, went to school together while she was here. When I last heard of her she was in Tennessee. If any of the little cousins have met her, I would like for them to write to me. I will answer their letters and return postage, and a little keepsake for them and Bessie May, too. Love to Aunt Susie and the noble Constitution. I send five cents for the Grady hospital.

Susie R. Robinson, Littleton, N. C.—Dear Junior: I live in Halliford county, about seven miles from the Panacea springs, which are among the most famous mineral springs in the state. We visited them last Friday with several of our cousins. The springs are situated at the foot of a hill. We went in the house over the springs which has two stories. On going on the lower floor, which is a dirt floor, we saw the spring. It runs from under a large rock. They all liked the water very much. We all then went up stairs. Here we found the nicest old man, who kept store in a small room up there. Among his nice things was candy. One of the cousins treated the crowd. After this we went out and strolled around. First we saw the pond, that was very picturesque, with the wind gently blowing little waves up and the shadows of the trees on the opposite side cast on it. We wanted to go boat riding, but the boat leaked. We next climbed the hill and stopped in the pavilion, so as to get a full view of the scene. The pavilion is on the side of the hill. On the hill there were many large and beautiful rocks. Some were as tall as a man's head, others were flat. Some of us climbed the largest of these rocks. Then it was time to return home, after another visit to the spring. On our return we killed a moccasin. It is the most poisonous snake we North Carolinians have. I will close by asking the cousins how many children there are here. There are seven sisters and each one has a brother.

Sallie Bell, Alto, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I have long been a silent admirer of The Junior department. I think we young people should strive to make our page as interesting as possible, since Aunt Susie has been so kind as to set aside one for us. I see in this week's paper nearly every one mentioned "Scrooge." Now, I think we should encourage and help such noble boys as he, for they are few indeed, at least in this part of the country.

Well, now for the subject. I will take "Beauty." At early morn I wander forth into verdant fields and behold the tinted flowers breathing their sweet perfume on the pure air, and see trees laden with delicate blossoms foretelling a plentiful harvest. I stop for a moment and listen to the gentle murmurings of the little brook flowing along so peacefully in its rocky bed. Surely, such a sight is beautiful.

Look above and view the many birds on wing and hear them singing so merrily, welcoming the dawn of spring, and chanting a lay as a requiem to the departure of winter. Look around still and view the myriads of insects sporting in the sunlight or sipping nectar from flowers. Oh, is not beauty there?

When night comes forth with spangled robes and diadem of gems upon her brow, is this not beautiful? Nor are all these scenes alone lovely. Woman stands forth like some brilliant star guiding man through paths of life and cheering his way. Whether she be in the lofty or lowly walks of life, if she possess mental qualities, she is beautiful. Her beauty does not depend upon the graceful form or gorgeous apparel; it is her mind, well cultivated and endowed with all those intellectual qualifications which make her a brilliant star, and which will enable her to enlighten those with whom she converses. It may be found also in her heart, one which possesses all those fine and exquisite feelings, whereby she can sympathize with the sufferings of others.

Although nature possesses so much beauty, art has her share, for she endeavors to copy her work and invest them with beauty. Look at the artist, who toils day after day upon a painting which he has copied from nature, he endeavors to paint the flowers with accuracy, give that exquisite emerald hue to the leaves of the trees, the same tint to the horizon, and that same gorgeous light to the sun. He saw beauty in nature and desired to imitate it. Is there not great pleasure felt when

beholding works of art? We can but love and admire the fruits of genius; beauty dwelleth everywhere, from the tiny flower to the stupendous heavens, at night lighted with innumerable stars, bearing the impress of the One who created all things.

Romie M. Horsley, Barge, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little boy eight years old. I live in the country and have a nice time. Papa takes The Constitution and he thinks there is nothing like it. I like it myself. I do like to read the little children's letters. So I will tell you about my pet dog. He is a pretty little dog and is as smart as he can be, but an old big mad dog came and bit him Saturday. It made me so mad that me and my brother, larger than myself, killed him. This is my first time to try to write and I hope it won't go to the wastebasket. I send 5 cents to the hospital.

Clara Culpepper and Sarah Chisolm, Calvert, Miss.—Dear Junior: Here comes two southern girls knocking for admittance to your happy circle. Little people, you are making this department very interesting, indeed. We dearly love to read all of your kind letters. But for brevity's sake and through respect to the reading public let us drop the bloomers and not have The Junior correspondence branded with such unwholesome literature as The Home and Farm. We are farmers' daughters and live twenty-five miles from the city of Meridian, which is a great railroad center. We like country life very much better than city

high in order to reach the fence and after searching the whole space covered by the vines we were rewarded for our pains by handfuls of—not muscadines, but briars and stinging nettle, which made the desire to continue our hunt vanish in a jiffy. So we returned home, not to feast on muscadines, as we anticipated, but to bathe and apply soothing lotions to our bruised and burning hands. Thus ended my first and only muscadine hunt this season. One of the cousins asked how old Oglethorpe was when he died. He had reached the advanced age of ninety-seven years when his death occurred. Well has it been said of him: "His sepulcher is in England; his monument in Georgia." During whose presidential administration were all the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi removed to a region of country west of that river? When and by whom was "Black Hawk," the famous Indian chief, captured? Age ten years.

Mack Strangs, Okibeha, Miss.—Dear Cousins: As it is the request of Aunt Susie that we should write upon a subject, I will take "Home" for mine—the word that touches every fiber of the soul and strikes every chord of the human heart with angelic fingers. Nothing but death can break its spell. What tender associations are linked with home! What pleasing images and deep emotion it awakens! It calls up the fadest memories of life and opens in our nature the purest, deepest, richest gush of consecrated thought and feeling. The child's home is his world. He



The Game Between the Crescents and Georgia Military School. The First Touchdown for the Crescents.

life. We are anxious to assist the cousins in making our column interesting. We are very sorry to see so many boys dropping out of our department. It seems that they have become discouraged. Cheer up, boys, and try again. We need your help in this contest. Dear Aunt Susie, you want us to write upon a subject, but please excuse us this time as this is our first attempt to write to The Junior. We only tap for admission this time, but if we see this in print we will write upon some subject next time. We will close with best wishes for Aunt Susie and her grand, noble work for the Grady hospital.

Fanny Horsley, Barge, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl ten years old. I live in the country and have a nice time. I have three sisters; they are all larger than myself. I have been reading the little folks' letters a long time and wanted to write, too, but was afraid to try, but I have decided that I would write anyhow. I have a nice playhouse; I wish some of you cousins could come and see it. My little niece plays with me; she wants to write, but says that she will write the next time. I wish to correspond with some of the cousins. I send 5 cents to the Grady hospital.

Little Sis, Ansley, Ala.—Dear Junior: Why will you persist in worrying Aunt Susie about having her picture in the paper? Can't you see she does not want it there? Besides, I had very much rather have one in my albin. Probably Aunt Susie will have some photographs made and sell us all one, allowing all over and above her expenses to go to the Grady hospital. What do you say Aunt Susie? I know all the "Juniors" will buy one and probably many of the readers of the "Woman's Kingdom." I am sure those who are so anxious to see your picture in the paper will buy one regardless of the cost, if cotton is a failure. If they don't they will hear from me. I will take one. Best wishes to all.

(Edna Griffith, Steubenville, N. Y., is selling "Aunt Susie's" pictures; a good one for 20 cents, for the benefit of the Grady hospital. Any one that wants one can write to her.)

Nellie Fope, Waukesha, Ark.—Dear Junior: I am a native Georgian; moved to Arkansas just one year ago. We came through the country in a wagon. There were nine in the party. We were twenty-five days on the road, but had lovely weather every day and enjoyed the trip hugely. The ladies would sleep in the wagons and the men on the ground. We crossed the Mississippi river at Helena, Ark. There we saw the cars ferried across on a boat. We had always heard Arkansas was a hard old country, but so far we have found the people kind, pleasant and hospitable. We have a nice home and pleasant neighbors, good churches and schools. There are five or six churches around us. I have two brothers in the Indian territory. They like the Indians very much. They say they are the kindest-hearted people in the world. My brother is going to send me some pigeons from the Indian territory. I read Aunt Susie's letter about the poor little children that were found so nearly starved and send 5 cents to help build a room for them. Wish it was more.

Laura Crutchfield, Sunny Side, Greene County, Georgia—Dear Junior: I will tell the cousins of a muscadine hunt that two of my sisters and I took recently. We started out one bright, warm afternoon and soon came to a dense forest, along the edge of which was a long winding fence overhung with very luxuriant looking muscadine vines. We waded through briars waist

high and strong. The father's love and mother's smile. The sweetest type of heaven itself is home for those who strive most strongly.

Jim Clyatt, Macon County, Alabama.—Father takes your paper and four others, but we all like The Constitution best. I am considered a bad boy, but I like to ride horses and go possum hunting, but sometimes the dogs catch a skunk and then you ought to see me and Buddie run for home. Father is a farmer and we raise cotton, corn, peas and oats principally; we also raise cattle and hogs. Mamma has about 100 chickens and we have consumed nearly as many on the table in the last four months. We live two miles east of Tuskegee, the county site. It is a beautiful little city, situated on high table land on the dividing ridge between the Tallapoosa on the north and the Chattahoochee on the south. It is considered a healthy place. This is what is called a dry county, but papa says it is because it has rained here but once in three or four months. The Methodist college is located in the city. Four denominations have nice churches here—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Primitive Baptist. There is also located here a high school for boys. There are four drug stores and a dozen or so dry goods and grocery stores, two livery stables, two telegraph lines and the town is supplied with telephones. I send you 10 cents for the Grady fund. I will close for the present, wishing Aunt Susie a long life of happiness.

Mary E. Glenn, Benton, Ark.—Dear Juniors: As it has been quite a while since I have seen anything from our part of the country, I will endeavor to write again. I must tell the Juniors of our wonderful well that is fast gaining the name of being a mineral water.

Mr. Rhodenbaugh was digging his well deeper on account of the scarcity of water. He went down 53 feet and all at once the water commenced to come forth, and before they got the man out the water was up to his waist; in less than fifteen minutes it was running over the top of the well and continues as strong as at first.

People from a distance come here for their health.

From the piece of poetry Miss Emma McKinney composed we should learn a lesson of "kindness." By Bennie being kind to this unfortunate dog he had his life saved from a watery grave. This may be applied to persons—that is, if we have an enemy (I hope we have none) by kindness we can be able to gain his confidence and love.

I must compliment Miss Emma for making such impressions as those that are contained in that poem. Write again E. McK. I will send 25 cents for Grady hospital. Three cheers for Bryan.

Hattie Hearn, Stokes Bridge, S. C.—Dear Junior: I enjoy reading the cousins' letters so much. Some of them are very interesting, indeed, and especially since they have all chosen subjects to write on, and have quit writing so much about their pets. For my subject I will take "Temptation." We should all strive to shun temptation. There is no ground too rank to bear weeds; no gunpowder so ready to take fire as to overcome by temptation. To resist beginnings of the evil of sin is as needful to be observed for a rule against diseases of the soul as to withstand evils of pain in the beginning is needful in diseases of the body. Correspondence solicited.

Madina Thomas, Camden, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little country girl and daughter of a farmer. Papa takes The Constitution and I like the children's column. I will ask for a place to tell you of the dreadful storm we have just had. We had a lovely place before the storm came last week and left it almost a wreck. All our large oak trees are blown down and several of our houses. Best wishes for all.

### NO GAMES.

TWO WERE TO BE PLAYED THE PAST WEEK.

The Stars and Crescents and G. M. L. and Crescents Did Not Meet General Football News.

The rainy weather during the last of the week broke up two games of football that would have been interesting, close and exciting.

The Crescents were to play the Georgia Military Institute, while the second team of this name was to go against the second team of the South Side Stars for a second game.

These games will be played within the next week, if the weather changes and the ground gets in condition.

### Crescents Challenged.

A challenge was sent to the Crescents from the South Side Stars for a game to be played yesterday. The weather would not permit the game, in the first place, and had it been a good day, the Crescents are hardly in any condition to go up against this strong team.

The challenge was turned over to Eugene Conklin, the manager of the Crescents, who will give an answer to the Stars when and where the game can be played.

His team will average 130 pounds or under, but not "to the man," as was requested in the letter. Mr. Conklin asked The Junior to publish that the Star must be of this average.

This will be one of the hardest games of the year, and many hundred of the boys will be out to see the game. The Junior will give a detailed account of it with illustrations.

### Crescents No. 2 vs. Stars No. 2.

On last Saturday the second team of the Stars played an interesting and exciting game with the second team of the Crescents.

There was a squabble before the game, and it looked as if there would be none. Anderson, captain of the Crescents, had a list of men which he claimed was the team he agreed to play. It happened that there were two lists, and Haygood, who is captain of the little team, was not one of them, and Anderson refused to play with him in the game.

The Stars were determined to have a game, and agreed to any proposition that Anderson suggested to get his team to play.

The game was a good one and very exciting. The weight was pretty even, and it looked as if it would be a tie game. In the second half the score was 4 to 4. The ball was within five yards of the Crescent's goal, with only two minutes to play. The boys squabbled, and time was called as the Stars sent a man across the line. The time keepers say the touch down doesn't count, which made the score 8 to 4. However, the Stars made the touch down, and the score was 8 to 4.

The game was a fine display of strategy and quick work. The Stars played together better than the Crescents, and by the terrible backs of Barry won the game.

The Crescents have a good team, and if they could keep together they would prove winners. Their backs are of the best among the little fellows, while their line was weak. They need two good men to hold up center and guard, and then let them play together, and there isn't a team in the city that can beat them, their weight.

There is little comment to be made on the playing of the Stars. Their two little ends are wonders, and will make players of note in the future. The work of every man is to be commended. Keep up the good work and there are plenty of games for you to win.

The Junior hopes to publish two or three columns of football next week. Send in your news.

### LONDON'S ODD SIGNS.

The Great Metropolis Has Quite a Number of Them.

From The New York Mail and Express.

The American's first visit to London brings to his notice, if he be at all observant, many peculiar signs. Here are a few seen by a Mail and Express reporter last summer:

Englishmen are noted all the world over for prolific letter writers. In fact, little personal attention is paid to business when it is possible to write a letter and say verbally. Attached to the heavy doors of four-fifths of the most successful business houses in the English capital is a highly polished brass plate, on which is inscribed:

"Do not ring the bell unless an answer is required."

Directly under this plate is an opening for dropping letters "that do not require an oral answer."

On the Strand, within a stone's throw of the Bank of England, is a well-known tradesman who has a "richly" huge blue sign in his window which tells the busy throng outside that:

"Yankie cider is sold here."

It may be considered a joke, this sign, as a party of Americans who inquired earnestly believed, but the tradesman took the matter quite seriously when the subject of the sign was broached and then remarked:

"Hi am er bloomin' blighter h'if another chap didn't soy the same thing t'day. 'E told me 'ow to spell yankee, but 'ang me h'if it isn't escaped me memory. H'it will 'ave to do now, though."

Ice is a particularly expensive luxury anywhere in Great Britain, but nowhere is this fact more noticeable than in London. What little ice is used comes from Norway. The novelty of a brawny ice man with a red shirt and a cigar in his mouth swinging an ax and smashing the frozen stuff regardless of expense as they do here, is yet new to the English "stopping-off place." Because of its value it becomes necessary to cut the ice into the required sizes by means of a saw. Sawing ice is as common a sight to the average Londoner as sawing wood is to an American. London adheres to the old original way of disseminating its

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## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

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### NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS.

Many Correspondents from the Various Schools of the City Heard from this Week.

#### Boys' High School.

In its usual successful manner, the Boys' High school has been riding the waves of the educational sea like a good ship on the broad ocean. With Latin, Greek, science, mathematics and English being constantly hurled at the heads of the boys, they have but little time for anything else but study. However, to escape this continuous duty for a short while, the importance of which everyone who attends the school



JAY YOUNGBLOOD,  
Correspondent from Boys' High School.

highly appreciates, a petition to the effect that no lessons be given the school on election night has been presented to the faculty. Being signed by nearly every member of the second grade, it will very probably be granted. All the boys wish to see the election returns of the great struggle, and will certainly be very much disappointed if they are refused this slight request. The fact that the boys have been allowed to discuss political questions in joint debate, and between school hours has recently been criticised by some of the very narrow-minded citizens whom Atlanta has had the misfortune to contain. It should be remembered by all such people that the boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, and it is by no means wrong that they should take an interest in the fierce fight now raging between silver and gold.

During the short spell of wet weather last week the scholars had good reason to rejoice for having so splendid a building. It is a monument to the enterprise and educational taste of our classic city, and a source of pride to the heart of every boy who attends the school. We hope to present in next Sunday's Junior a cut of this magnificent structure, for we feel sure that it will not only satisfy the curiosity of those who have not seen it, but it will increase the pride of our city that the people of this and other states may gaze upon its noble outlines.

The debate of last Friday was even more interesting than usual, and all present enjoyed the discussion.

"Resolved, That the necessary evils of war outweigh the good they have produced," was the subject, and from beginning to close few could tell what the result would be. President Hopkins rendered his decision in favor of the negative. Shortly afterwards the society adjourned. Jay Youngblood.

#### Atlanta Night School.

There is not much general news of the night school to write, as we have been so busy with our lessons that we have not much time for anything else. As a reward for our hard work, we have quite a large roll of honor, which I send herewith, as it has been impossible for me to get it ready sooner:

Third grade, Joe Ivey, 97; fourth grade, Hirschel Fife, 97; fifth grade, Hugh Heard, 97; James Boyle, 95; Lee Hamilton, 95; Julius Lear, 95; Claude Ray, 95; sixth

has done more harm to the laboring classes of people than good." Affirmative, W. Reeves, T. Pitt. Negative, H. Fairman, Mr. Cranshaw. The following gentlemen volunteered on the affirmative side: Messrs. Church, Sewell and Dougherty, while Messrs. Love, Mayer, Volberg, Hogue and Boyle spoke for the negative. The president gave his decision in favor of the affirmative side. Mr. Fairman appealed from the decision, and the vote stood 21 to 12, in favor of reversing the decision of the chair, but as it takes a two-thirds majority to reverse a decision of the chair, the vote did not change it. As there was so much time taken up with volunteer debate, the society dispensed with the rest of the programme. Next Friday night the subject for debate will be: "Resolved, That the ante bellum negro enjoyed life better than the negro at the present time." Affirmative, J. D. Twitty, G. S. Watt. Negative, U. B. McDuffie, T. Burton. F. L. V., Jr.

#### Mrs. Crawley's School.

We are going to have a stroll in the woods the first sunny afternoon with Miss Brown, and she has offered a prize to the one who finds the greatest variety of autumn leaves. We will bring the most brilliant leaves home to decorate the schoolrooms.

The large girls in the school organized an S. A. E. fraternity this week and made my sister, Lute, the president. Miss Willie Ashburn is secretary and Miss Ruby Fleming is treasurer. They have introduced literary exercises in it and will also do missionary work.

We little girls heard of this fraternity and decided we would have a society. We have organized it. We have agreed to do many good deeds. We have one boy member—Howard Athburn—and he keeps the rules and doesn't tease.

Edith Angier and her mother, Mrs. Hugh Angier, have returned from New York, where they had a lovely time. I went to Mr. Mannahan's store, the Southern Talking Machine Company, to hear Mr. Bryan's Chicago speech, and I liked his voice and the way the people cheered him when he talked about the cross of gold. I hope that Mr. Bryan will be elected.



LOUISE CATCHING,  
Fraser Street School's Bright and Pretty  
Pupil.

ed, for his election will help all the people, for if Mr. McKinley is elected it will help only the wealthy people.

Our elocution class recited this morning for the school. Mamma and Mrs. Blalock came in to hear us say "Our Folks" in concert, and their eyes were full of tears as they listened to the sad piece.

The two pretty little Underwood girls will enter school next week.

Miss Ellen Hillyer has formed the French and literature classes for special study.

Lucile Moyers was ill a few days this week and we missed her very much, for she is bright and sweet.

All of us think a great deal of Governor Atkinson. He was so nice to me on the trip to Fitzgerald that I want to see him inaugurated on the 31st. Mrs. Crawley says she will take all the school to hear him that day.

Mrs. Ashburn told us of a little boy who was very bad and his father wanted to help him see how bad he really was, so he drove up a polished pole in the ground and told his son to drive a nail in it every time he was bad and to pull out one of the nails every time he was good. Soon the pole was full of nails and the boy thought he must begin to be good, so he tried very hard to put Satan behind him and before he knew it he had been good often enough to pull all the nails out. Then the scars looked so ugly that he went to his father in great distress and told him that the pole was ruined with scars. His father said: "That is the way your heart is, too, my dear boy, but God can and will give you a new heart, and I will give you a new pole."

I love to talk, but I am saying too much this time, so I will say au revoir.

Linda Gordon.

#### Fraser Street School.

The seventh grade lost one of its most studious boys last Monday night. He was Willie Dunlap. We are all grieved at his death, especially his teacher and classmates. He was also a member of the C. K. Society. The members of the C. K. society sent him a pretty floral offering to express their love and respect for him.

The third grade had a spelling match last Friday. Those who stood up are as follows: Bessie Henry, Lula Madison and Eugenia McSweeney.

The first grade is doing beautifully. Some of the brightest pupils are Helen Goldsmith, Ada Bell and Robert Huffman.

Inez Moon.

The previous week was an exceedingly eventful one. Our school is like a great intellectual museum in which there are found many curiosities. In traveling around in this museum the first curiosity one will find is Professor Hunter. He is himself the greatest mystery that exists. What he cannot do is a problem that baffles the greatest of the philosophers.

He is a philosopher and musician com-

bined in one. He sits in a chair during school hours like an ancient patriarch. His newest and most wonderful invention is a miniature world. The world is an exact counterpart of our beautiful planet. There are in it mountains, volcanoes, rivers, geysers and intermittent springs. This world is so constructed that a shower of rain will descend upon it by the magic touch of the professor's hand.

When finished this will be one of the professor's masterpieces, and will attract more attention than Raphae's "Madonna" or Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment."

On Friday the students delivered matches orations, and the school enjoyed them greatly. On next Friday the society will hold its usual meeting. The subject is an



NELLIE BELLE CAMPBELL,  
One of Boulevard's Brightest and Prettiest  
Pupils.

excellent one and the leaders are fine debaters. The affirmative and negative will be fortified by the presence of Mr. Inman.

The Olympic games are growing in interest daily. Mr. Dougherty's side won such a glorious day that the other side have been turned over to Tisiphone for his burning anger.

The school is now in its highest glory and the day is not far distant when the students can triumphantly sing the song of ancient Hyperboreans—

"I come from a land in the sun-bright deep,  
Where the golden gardens glow,  
Where the winds of the north, becalmed in sleep,  
Their conch-shells never blow."

Given Lipes.

#### Formwalt Street School.

Mrs. Gregory, our principal, told the third grade a fable and then she told them to write a composition on what they remembered. Mrs. Gregory selected this one as the best and she asked me to send it to you. The composition is exactly like Harry Austin, the author, wrote it:

**THE MISCHIEVOUS DOG.**  
"There was once a dog who was very mischievous. He would run quietly up to the heels of a person and bite them. His master becoming aware of this, he put a bell around his neck. By this method the people were warned and got out of the way. After this his master tied a chain with a clog at the end of it. He was very proud of this clog and bell.

"One day, as he was loitering round the market place, as was his wont, an old greyhound said to him: 'Why do you go around feeling so proud of your clog and bell? They are marks of disgrace, not of responsibility.'

"The dog heard this and ever after, when he saw a person, he would only look up and then resume his nap."

Florence Liebermuth.

#### Fair Street School.

We have been standing quite a number of examinations in the eighth grade for the last two weeks and we are looking forward to the time when we will receive our cards for the month of October.

In the seventh grade, Karl Cockran is an excellent history scholar, having perfect



PANSY STEWART.  
Crew Street School Is Certainly Proud of  
This Young Lady.

recitations in this study since the beginning of school. Mabel Kendrick is a very bright scholar in spelling.

The teacher of the sixth grade, Miss Patton, has been ill for several days past, but her scholars are doing well under the care of Mrs. Smith.

In the fifth grade a vast improvement in composition has been made by Ethel Cassin and Annie Bell Fisher since the beginning of the term.

The first meeting of the "Busy Bees" was held Friday, October 16th. The following interesting programme was rendered:

Song—By class.

Recitation—Joyce Wood.

Reading—Joe Harrington.

Composition—Sybil Kendrick.

Recitation—Evelyn Robbins.

Violin Solo—Willie Chase.

Song—By class.

Reading—Hollie Muller.

Recitation—Elizabeth Sharp.

Recitation—Willie Walker.

In the third grade A, a little boy is wearing the badge for good conduct. This little fellow's name is Volle Beacham.

The brightest little readers in first grade A, are Gertrude Blesser, Eva Reeves, Gertrude Jeffries and Sam Friend. All four

children received quite a number of stars in this study last week.

The little ones in first grade B do beautiful work in arithmetic.

Julia Wright.

#### Crew Street School.

Your correspondent is a novice in the field of journalism, and the readers of The Junior are asked to abstain from criticism upon this, her first venture in this line.

Our school has been favored this week with a visit from our affable superintendent. Professor Davis also paid us a call. He estimated our vocal abilities at 25. The dark days of examination have thrown a pall over the amusements of some of our pupils.

Crew Street School boast of one thing, of which few other schools in the city can—that is a foreign element. We are all for silver at this school, with a few exceptions.

M. A. Rucker.

#### Southern Military Academy.

Last week was a very entertaining one. Professor Looney gave us several very pleasant and instructive talks. The boys seem to take great interest in their studies and the month closed with a set of boys more determined to do their duty than ever before.

Our literary society met Friday last. We were honored by a declamation by Captain Kenan, which was a masterpiece of grace and eloquence, and was highly enjoyed by all. We also had the election of officers which resulted as follows: Webster president, Wilson, vice president; Stiner, secretary and treasurer.

The subject for our next debate is "Resolved, That art is more pleasing to the eye than nature." The affirmative leaders are R. Daniel, D. Burden and Wilson; negative leaders, C. Thornton, P. Hall and Webster. This subject is a good one and no doubt will be handled well. A very interesting meeting is expected next Friday.

W. C. W.

#### Gold Medal Contest.

The contest for the handsome gold medal offered to the young lady of the Girls' High school who writes the best essay on "Woman, Her Influence on Government," is now in progress and is creating a good deal of interest amongst the pupils. The medal is the one offered by Mr. Clarence E. Moore a short time since. It will be made by J. P. Stevens & Bro., of Atlanta. Ten young ladies standing highest in composi-



tion will be selected from each grade, who will compete for the medal on December 4th, in Browning hall.

#### TO PURIFY WATER.

One of the Numerous Applications of Electricity.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

An application of electricity which is fraught with great possibilities, for the future is about to be tried at Paris, St. Petersburg and Antwerp, where large experimental plants are being erected for the production of ozone, to be used in the sterilization of drinking water. Ozone, according to M. Repin, of the Pasteur institute, not only destroys the microbes, but it is the only agent which destroys itself spontaneously after having acted, without leaving any trace. It offers advantages over sterilization by heating, in that it does not remove the air from the water, and in that it has the advantage of destroying not only living germs, but also organic substances dissolved in the water.

The purification of drinking water by ozone has now been carried out on a large scale at Oudshoorn, Belgium, for over a year. The water source at this place was a very polluted one, when untreated being absolutely unfit for use. At the first contact of the water and ozonized air a greater part of the microbes are killed, but a few offer resistance, and to kill these seven or nine minutes of continued application is required. As a remarkable example of the power of ozone for this purpose, of seventeen sample tubes thus treated sixteen remained sterile. It has also been found that ozonized water is much less liable to reinfection than water which has been merely filtered, and that the beneficial salts in water are scarcely affected by ozone.

The color and taste of the water are modified favorably. The only difficulty in the application of the process has been the want of suitably constructed apparatus to produce the ozone economically and in large quantities. This, however, is believed by M. Repin to have been solved. A practical apparatus is being exhibited at the hygienic exposition in Paris and at the Belgian plant above referred to. Regarding the cost of the process, which depends chiefly upon the amount of organic material in the water and the price of coal, it has been found that in the treatment of the Seine water less than one-horse power per hour will be necessary for the sterilization of five cubic meters. A daily consumption of 300,000 cubic meters of water, as in Paris, will, therefore, require about 3,000 horse power, the cost of operating which is not thought exorbitant. The ozone which is not used can be recovered by passing the same air through the apparatus again, and the same machinery can be used for the sterilization of water during the day, thus reducing largely fixed charges.

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Send us your bills to estimate. We are obliged to move our plant to Corner Marietta and North Avenue, and must sell out.

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South Forsyth Street.

## SARGE PLUNKETT.

Keeping Out of the Wrangle Makes the Old Men Smile.

NOT SO GLOOMY AS OF YORE

Finding Comfort in a Review of the Political Wrangles of the Olden Times.

For the Constitution.

There is lots of folks gloomy over the political situation, but I tell them that the situation now is nothing to what we have had and is nothing to be as bad as we had last after the war.

Our election for county officers comes off next week and every fellow is howling in his own interest. The third party folks picked out a young fellow without whiskers at all to run against the present big-mustached incubus of the sheriff's office—a silly old fox after the present ordinary, but outside of this they are not making much fight—that is, the others are quiet, and if they set the offices it will sort fall into their hands without an effort.

I smile and I smile and wink at each other for having been smart enough to keep out of the wrangle. It took tact and good maneuvering to do it, and one time they came mighty nigh trying Brown for insanity on account of his crankiness. Not a word could he spoken about politics, but he would talk about the young men, but he can't get me into it. He has told me some mighty spicy things that he saw over at a woman's gymnasium, and Joseph of Arimathea who said the body of Christ is in my grave tomb.

He was a good man, but what ails him? I know he has been a sensible hired man expect it. I wish that all people could understand this thing right—

—he'd be more white men killing those negroes now.

Brown wants me to say something about the girls who are quitting the house wretchedly. It is me, it is me, it is me, they say. They seem to think about plumpets and some of them seem to think that wealth and Pluto and hell are all mixed up together.

The fact is that Plutus, who was the god of wealth, was a very different person from Pluto. For a long time he gave riches to the poor, but when he took it away his feet were cut off, and he was lame, and he must have sense enough to keep silent on them; when he was stung, he would cry out, think of the day coming when a genuine Georgia white will be a curiosity and when "Papa, dear papa," will be obsolete in the land.

**SARGE PLUNKETT.**

## DO MURDERERS PREFER DAGGER

Many Famous Deeds Have Been Perpetrated with that Weapon.

From The New York Herald.

Why do would-be assassins so seldom succeed in carrying out their designs?

Why especially do would-be political assassins succeed so often? What is the secret of their wrath? Was it merely bad luck that recently preserved Premier Crispi of Italy and President Faure of France, when they were murderedly attacked by fanatics?

These are questions often asked, and to which plausible answers are here given.

More than any other persons sometimes

there was a time when even

the children had come to believe

that their land, their cattle and even their

wearing apparel would be taken from them just as the negroes were taken. Not many

folks will acknowledge it now, but there

was a time when the yankees

wanted to have done so and would have

thanked them for letting us go off and

start.

But Ben Hill was here then, and he was

great and brave himself, and he had such

men to consult as Toombs and Brown and

Stephens and Davis and others.

It was decided that the spirit of the

people must be raised; that the depression upon

us must be gotten over and that it took

nerve, self-sacrifice and devotion to the

south to save the country. Some of our

great men had about as much as we

could do to save the country, and they

had a man like Ben Hill to raise

the drooping spirits of the south and teach

the people that yankees were only men,

and much better men than we had ever

given them credit of being.

When Ben Hill first began to talk people shuddered for his safety, but he was

such a good speaker that the old farmers

began to raise their heads, the women

freshened up like crops after a shower,

and through all the years of republican

rule they never drooped again.

Things don't seem to look pretty now as old people have been so gloomy

and time is passing. When Ben Hill first began

to speak his bushy arbor speech

thousands thought it was almost suicide,

and thousands went to Davis' hall and

to the arbor never thinking but what

trouble would come. When he first started off in his speech cold chills ran over us

and we looked around to see how the yankees

were faring, but they were the brave

yankees who had fought, and had as high

appreciation of American liberty as ever

men had, and now that the war was over,

but a few of them were willing to take

hands and be friends, and they were

faring well, but little when

they were faring well.

Other potentates have been more fortunate.

Louis XV escaped the knife of Dam

mens, sustaining a mere scratch, which

was not strange, the weapon being a

penknife, and Napoleon I, in like manner,

thanks to the presence of the dagger of

Frederick Stobi. Napoleon III also miracu

lously escaped Greppo's dagger. Emperor

Francis Joseph of Austria was equally

fortunate, as was King Humbert of Italy,

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